INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1678.

VOL. XVII NO. 227-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

WITHDRAW PROTECTION TO TINPLATE COMPANY

Govt. Officials 'Intriguing' with Owners to Strike at Labour

POPULAR MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

Govt. Deserve Condemnation, says Pandit Motilalji

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

In the Assembly to-day after question hour Mr. J. K. Munshi (Rangoon) begged for leave to move the adjournment of the House to consider the situation arising out of the action and policy of the Government regarding the refusal to allow the use of yellow robes by Buddhist monks who are prisoners in the Rangoon Jail which has resulted in the death of Wizaya in consequence of prolonged hunger-strike and is likely to involve further loss of lives.

Sir James Crerar did not object to the motion.

WITHDRAW PROTECTION TO TIN-PLATE CO.

Non-official resolutions appeared on the Order Paper of the Assembly to-day. A good deal of discussion is proceeding in the lobbies over the first motion that of Mr. Nilkantadas for the withdrawal of protection to tin-plate industry. The object of the motion is to discuss the strike in the Golmuri Tin-plate Company. A volume of literature on the subject of the strike has been circulated including the report by the General Secretary of the National Congress.

WON'T REPLY TO INSINUATIONS.

The question hour was dull except when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta put a series of questions relating to town inspectors in postal service.

Sir B. N. Mitra in answer referred to two Government orders on the subject. In a supplementary question Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to some other order.

Sir B. N. Mitra refused to answer any queston which, according to him, contained an insinuation.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta retorted that there was an insinuation in the answer and not in the question.

MR. MEHTA WALKS OUT.

The President intervened stating that he could not allow a debate at question time. The Chair had noticed a tendency on the part of the member to raise questions on this subject which could better be discussed by means of a resolution. The President advised Mr. Mehta to table a resolution. Thereafter Mr. Mehta refused to put the other questions standing in his name and stating "it is no use asking questions" withdrew from the Chamber.

WITHDRAW PROTECTION TO TINPLATE CO.

Mr. Nilkantadas moved: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to undertake the amendment of Steel Protection Act of 1927 with a view to withdrawing the protection granted thereunder to the tin-plate industry in India."

EXTERNAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Das traced the history of the Tin-plate Company and how the Assembly came to grant protection to the said company and was practically owned by the B.O.C. and therefore external capital was in use. Even the External Capital the Committee Report laid down that such companies must give facilities for technical training to Indian apprentices. In the case of the tin-plate industry there was no chance of replacing gradually Welsh albour by Indian labour.

INTRIGUE TO KILL LABOUR.

He did not wish to go into the merits of the strike as the matter had been fully discussed in the Bihar Council but he felt there was an intrigue, in which some Government officials too were involved, to strike at labour and kill it. The protection that was being given to the industry was a dead loss to the taxpayer and must be stopped. He informed the House the methods adopted by the Tin-plate Company in engaging new labour to break the strike and how men were offered sweet meats and free meals (Laughter). He hoped the House would support his resolution.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND GOVT. ATTITUDE.

Mr. Winterbotham, Representative of Associated Chambers of Commerce, said the mover of the resolution wished to condemn the Company for its treatment of the workers, for the failure to proceed with the process of Indianisation and its conduct in the strike. He too did not wish to enter into the merits of the strike but he failed to understand the attitude of the Bihar and Orissa Government in this matter (Hear. Hear). He was surprised that the Government member told the Bihar Council that he considered that benefit could come from a Conciliation Board or Court of Enquiry.

DISSERVICE TO WORKERS.

"The Bihar Government hod done a great disservice to employers and employees and to the public by not taking advantage of the machinery set up by this House to deal with trade disputes. (Hear. Hear.). That, I hope, would be the views of the majority of the members of this House, (Mr. Yakub: No) (laughter). It is, I think, vitally necessary to satisfy public opinion when a serious trade dispute exists which side is right and what are the facts judged by impatial enquiry."

Mr. Winterbotham further pleaded that treatment of labour by company was excellent. He gave facts showing the arrangements made for housing, sanitation, and education of workers and gave figures of high wages paid.

"FOR BENEFIT OF LABOUR"

Mr. Winterbotham after quoting statistics contended that Indianisation had been progressing and not one pie profit had been made and the company might well be said to have been in existence for the benefit of labour. By this resolution national industry was being sought to be deprived of the measure of protection which was given after careful consideration and in order to save the country crores of rupees going to the purchase of Welsh tinplates.

Mr. Rahimtullah rose to move an amendment (in substitution of the resolution) suggesting a court of enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar objected to the amendment as it was out of order and the chair upheld the objection.

"DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE."

Mr. Mody, representative of the Millowners' Association of Bombay, said it was a dangerous principle to hold that the moment there was a dispute between industry and labour the protection given to industry should on that account be withdrawn. The Assembly he said was not the forum for discussions of labour grievances.

He, however, held that the Bihar Government was responsible for the present situation. The Bihar Government should have utilised the machinery under the Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry. Mr. Mody urged the Government of India to use its influence with the Bihar Government in appointing a Court of Enquiry as early as possible.

GUILTY OF MISMANAGEMENT.

Dewan Chamanlal (Member, Labour Commission) held that the company was entirely responsible for the

(Continued on page 7.)

SINO-JAPANESE CLASH

Sequel to Scene in Restaurant

CHINESE POLICE SURROUNDED AND DISARMED

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Tokyo.—A message from Mukden says the quarrel between the Chinese Police and the Japanese soldier in a restaurant at Tiehling, forty miles north of Mukden, assumed serious dimensions. The Chinese police fired on the Japanese railway guards, wounding three. The Japanese battalion surrounded the police station, disarmed all Chinese police and arrested those responsible for the incident.—Reuter.

Jodhpur Youth Leaguers Arrested

BEAWAR, Sept. 24.

Following the prohibition of the Jodhpur State People's Conference and the establishment of the Jodhpur Youth League, in which they took leading parts Jainarain Vias, Editor, of the "Tarun Rajasthan" and Anandraj Surana, Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Conference, have been, it is reported, arrested yesterday at Jodhpur. The charges against them are not yet known.—Free Press.

Egyptian Minister in Persia Dead

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Teheran.—The death has occurred of the Egyptian Minister Hamid Kholucy Bey on Monday afternoon from sudden heart attack. Minister Bey's body has been embalmed and it will be conveyed very soon to Egypt.—Reuter.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt Reject Govt. Offer

NOT FIGHTING FOR PERSONAL PRIVILEGES

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

G. K Dutt and Bhagat Singh of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case are reported to have refused the Government's offer of special treatment in Jail. When they were informed on Friday last that they would be treated as other prisoners undergoing trial in the same case they are stated to have replied that they would think over the matter and give their decision later on. On Sunday they informed the Jail Authorities that as some of the most important demands put forward by them in their original representation, such as a general declaration of policy by the Government regarding better treatment of all political prisoners had not been accepted, they would not stop their hunger strike.—Free Press.

COUNSEL REFUSED INTERVIEW WITH PRISONERS

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

Mr. Dhajekar, Advocate, Jhansi, and Mr. Amolakram Kapur, Advocate, Lahore, applied to the Superintendent of Police on special duty for an interview with Sadashiv and Bhagwan Dass brought from Bhusaval. The Superintendent is reported to have refused the interview and referred them to the Superintendent of the Railway Police at Poona, saying that the accused were not arrested in connection with the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, but they have been brought there by the Bhusaval Railway Police in order to complete enquiries in a case under the Arms Act.—Free Press.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY

Sequel to Burmese Monk's Death in Jail

"BURMA'S VOICE IS HEARD IN ALL-INDIA ASSEMBLY"

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Munshi's adjournment motion was carried by 47 votes against 46 amidst cheers caused by the narrow majority of one.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Mr. Munshi, member from Burma, moved the adjournment of the House, condemning the Government for the death of the Burmese hunger-striker and urging permission to the Burmese Monks to wear yellow robes in jails. The Monk who died after 163 days hunger-strike, had been convicted. He went on hunger-strike because he was not allowed to wear yellow robes for the purpose of performing religious duties. While the Monk was on hunger-strike he lost physical and mental power.

TRIED IN CELL.

The Government started another prosecution against him for sedition and the Magistrate tried the prisoner in his cell. The prisoner could not understand what was going on and this mockery on trial resulted in six years transportation. (Shame. Shame.)

He understood the Inspector-General of Prisons who was sympathetic was willing to grant the request of the Monk for yellow robes but the Burmese Government turned deaf ear, and restored the robes only when the hunger-striker's body was a corpse. The Inspector-General of Prisons, he understood, had also protested against the inhuman method of forcible feeding which was given up only when further resort to it would have ended in instantaneous death.

"STOP DESPOTISM."

Mr. Munshi declared that the purpose of his motion was that all Burmese Monks in jail should be allowed to use their robes and also that conditions in jails in Burma should be investigated along with other provincial enquiries. It was the Government of India and this House which were responsible for the proper administration of jails and not the Burmese Legislative Council. This House must assert that it was the bulwark of defence between the people of Burma and the despotic policy of the Burma Government. (Hear, hear.)

INDIANS ON TRIAL.

Mr. Munshi drew particular attention to the memorandum of the Burma Government and the remarks of the Governor that Burmese could never have an effective voice in shaping the decisions of the Assembly and that therefore Burma should be separated from India. Mr. Munshi said a million Indians lived in Burma and it was for this House to justify the Governor's statement or give it the lie direct by its vote. He concluding said that Burma was watching the outcome of the debate to see its voice was heard in the counsels of the All-India Assembly. He hoped the House would endorse his demand. (Applause.)

SIR JAMES REPLIES.

Sir James Crerar said he had not anticipated he would be called upon to meet constitutional questions which did not really arise over the motion and therefore would not touch them. The real issue was the causes leading to the hungerstrike. Informed judgment was difficult without reference to local circumstances and local conditions. The question of yellow robes was not the only cause for the hungger-strike. The decease first resorted to hunger-strike on the question of diet. This request was met. Thereafter he raised the question of wearing of yellow robes and also of worship in a particular kind

(Continued on page 7.)

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PARLEYS

Soviet Envoy Hopeful

TWO HOUR CONVERSATION WITH MR. HENDERSON

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Soviet Envoy, Mr. Dovgalevsky has arrived here almost unnoticed. He visited the Foreign Office to-day.—Reuter.

TWO-HOUR CONVERSATION.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Conversations between Mr. Henderson and M. Dovgalevsky lasted two hours. They considered the procedure of subsequent negotiations.

M. Dovgalevsky interviewed by Reuter expressed a hope that the agreement could be reached in a few days.—Reuter.

TRAIN DERAILMENT IN SIBERIA

45 PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Moscow.—Forty-five were killed and 36 injured as a result of the derailment of an express from Moscow to Siberia 50 miles from Viatka.—Reuter.

MR. M. N. ROY

EXCLUSION FROM COMINTERN MEMBERSHIP

MOSCOW. (By Mail).

According to an authentic political source Mr. Manabindranath Roy has been excluded from membership of the Comintern. The charges brought against him are said to be betrayal of the Comintern policy toward the Chinese Nationalists, particularly the Kuomintang, and inability to lead the Communist movement in India. Roy was one of the most trusted favourites of the Comintern. He occupied the post of general secretary of the Oriental section of that body, and was delegated to China by the Comintern to assist Borodin.—"Liberty."

MacSwiney's Last Words

IT IS NOT THOSE WHO CAN INFLICT THE MOST BUT THOSE WHO CAN SUFFER THE MOST WILL WIN.

At a time when Jatin Das has paid the supreme price of martyrdom and when his comrades in Lahore Jail are determined to follow in his footsteps and reenact MacSwiney tragedy rather than give up a noble fight the last words of Terence MacSwiney are worth reproducing:

"This contest on our side is not one of rivalry or vengeance but of endurance. It is not those who can inflict the most, but those who can suffer the most who will conquer . . . . . God is over us and in His divine intervention we must have perfect trust. Christ by His voluntary sacrifice on Calvary, delivered us from the domination of the devil, when the pall of evil was closing down and darkening the world. The liberty, for which we strive to-day, is a sacred thing, inseparably entained with that spiritual liberty, for which the Saviour of man died and which is the foundation of all just Government. Since this liberty is sacred and death for it is akin to the sacrifice in Calvary, therefore following far off, but constant to that divine example, in every generation our best and bravest have died. Sometimes in our grief, we cry ont the foolish and unthinking words 'the sacrifice is too great'. It is not we who 'take' innocent blood, but we 'offer' it, sustained by the example of our immortal dead and that divine example of Christ which inspires us all for the redemption of our country."

FAMOUS "ROY LETTER" IN MEERUT COURT

Instructions for "Mass Revolutionary Action"

W. & P. PARTY PROGRAMME

Accused to Go on Hunger Strike To-day

MEERUT, Sept. 24.

Evidence regarding the interception of the famous "J" letter which was read out in the Assembly was recorded at to-day's resumed hearing of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. Inspector G. B. Roy, Calcutta C.I.D. deposed to have intercepted this letter. Witness also deposed to his intercepting many other letters.

FAMOUS "ROY LETTER."

The "J" letter which is alleged to have been written by M. N. Roy to the accused Muzaffar Ahmed was explained by Mr. J. P. Mitter, Junior Prosecution Counsel, who said the letter was signed "J." M. N. Roy had subsequently challenged the Government by a letter to "Forward" to prove that it was written by him. Mr. Mitter said the letter was smuggled into Calcutta through an Indian lascar.

"PREPARE FOR MASS REVOLUTIONARY ACTION."

Portions of the letter were read out in the Court. It contained instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party to prepare for mass revolutionary action with a view to overthrow capitalism and imperialism in India. The letter advised these parties to remain legal bodies as long as possible and suggested the building up of a powerful underground organisation. It also stated there was to be no fairplay and gentlemanliness in revolutionary struggle.

W. & P. PARTY PROGRAMME.

Mr. Mitter submitted the main suggestion given by M. N. Roy in that letter was that the programme of the Workers and Peasants Party should be to overthrow Imperialistic domination, nationalisation of land, annulment of agricultural indebtedness, control over usury, nationalisation of means of transportation and basic industries, eight-hour day for labourers, insurance against unemployment, sickness and old age, freedom of speech and press right for strike and for carrying arms and equal rights for men and women.

Three other Bengal C.I.D. officers also deposed about their intercepting many other letters.

ACCUSED WAITING FOR VICEROY'S REPLY.

Mr. D. P Sinha enquired the Magistrate whether any reply had come from the Governor General with regard to the memorial submitted by 25 accused giving out that they would go on hunger-strike Mr. Sinha also informed the Magistrate that those who were the signatories to the memorial were determined to go on hunger-strike if their demands were not conceded. The Magistrate replied he had not got any reply yet and as soon as he got it, he would send it to the Jail.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

NATION'S DUTY TO SATIN SEN

Don't Allow Lahore Tragedy to be Repeated

MR. SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

"The people of Bengal are not prepared to see a repetition of the Lahore tragedy in the Barisal Jail", says Sjt. Subhas Bose in a statement to the Press, exhorting the people to carry on a raging and tearing campaign for the release of Satin Sen. Says he. At a time when he is vindicating his honour by sacrificing his life and is attempting to prevent the abuse of Section 110 Cr. P. C. for the purpose of penalising political workers, we have but one duty, viz. to carry on such a raging and tearing campaign all over the country as will compell the Government to release Sen unconditionally. We have to tell the Government plainly by our attitude and conduct that human life is not cheaper in this country than elsewhere and that the people of Bengal are not prepared to see a repetition of the Lahore tragedy at Barisal."—Free Press.

BAIL TO SATIN SEN CONFIRMED

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT'S DECISION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Vacation Bench of the Calcutta High Court made absolute the Ad Interim Bail granted to Satin Sen. So far as the other petitioners are concerned, their Lordships ordered that they may be released on Bail of Rs. 1,000 and on furnishing security for like amount.—A. P.

WAR ON COLOURED PEOPLE

Asiatics Kicked out of Transvaal Towns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 23

According to the Transval Republic Resolution 104 of 1871, no coloured people shall live in Towns and the Landlords are to see that the resolution is enforced. It is now reported that the Springs Magistrate has fined a Land-lord and ordered him to remove Asiatic under the provisions of this Resolution. Thus Asiatics cannot reside in any town of the Transvaal colony. The position has thus become serious even in spite of the Capetown agreement.—Free Press.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Tata Steel Shares Rise

GOOD UNDERTONE IN CEMENT SHARES

Bombay, Sept. 24.

The market was rather quiet but steady with a fair turnover of business. Mill shares opened at unchanged prices and after narrow fluctuation ruled somewhat quiet. There was some liquidation in Fazal shares which caused somewhat quieter feeling. There was renewal of bull support for Tata Steel shares. Deferreds opened at Rs. 272 and after declining one rupee prices advanced to Rs. 277 on bull support.

A reaction of Rs. 2 was recorded at this level on scattered liquidation but prices once more rallied to Rs. 277 on buying. There was some bull in the situation and prices declined to Rs. 276 but later on the market reacted the top towards the close which recorded the prices at Rs. 281 Ordinary shares also ruled very steady. Tata Hydros were rather quiet with a limited business. Bombay Burma shares ruled steady with good enquiry. Scindia shares advanced on improved demand. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 767, 68, 65 66.
Century 330, 27.
Colaba 130.
Crescent 91.
Fazul 587, 85, 88, 83.
Indore 376.
N. Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 483, 85, 83 85.
New Great 176, 74.
Pearl 347, 46, 48, 47.
Simplex 46, 46-14.
Swadeshi 413, 15.
Burma 766, 65, 66, 65.
Hydro 1217, 20, 17 18.
Tram 140-10.
Deff. 272, 71, 77; 81.
Ord 69-12, 70-12, 71.8
Bundi 18-12. 10.
Indian 287, 86-14, 90.
Katni Ord. 210, 10-10.
A Jcock 318, 20.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Sept. 24

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347.8
Apollo 60 nil 3-4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 135
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 766.4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 160
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 80,
Century 100 327-8
Central India 100 485
Colaba Land Mills 130
Crescent 100 91.4
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102.8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 470.
E. D. Sasson United Ord. 0.7-6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 152.8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 230 583-12
Finlay 100 10x. 98-12
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100 148-12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 1600
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 140
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1035.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 376.4
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 10y. 1705.
Kastorchand 100 nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90
Kohinoor 10, 174-6
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil, 1540
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50. nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 407 174-6
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 347-8
Phoenix 100, 327-8
Premier 10, nil 2-4
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance 50k of 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 4500
Simplex Mill 46-14
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 180, 20 415
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2350
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900.

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 xd. 99.8
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd. 18-10
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1,376.
Imperial Contributory 135 10f 340
Union 5/11, 3-5
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Gundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-10.
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 88 10f 101-4
Indian Cement 290
Punjab Cement 100 12-2
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 152.8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 18-12
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 210-10
Katni Defd. 750

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 805.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 115
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 86.
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97-8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 82
Sind Light 100 5/7 62
Tapti Valley xd. 667-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 83

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 135.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 665
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 140-10.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1218.12
Tata Power 800 nil 616.4
Karachi Electricity 100 2/1f. 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1200.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 218/12
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 287/8.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y.. 400
Volkart U. P. 50|0|30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 12-2
New India Assurance 6y 22-12.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2050
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 320
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 215/10 215
Burma Uganda 82 nil 29.
Burma T Corporation 765
Burma Crop 10 Rs. 10 by 12/2
Indian Radio Ord. 365 Def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 12-4
Tata Construction xd. 42
Tata Iron Ordy 71-10
Tata Iron Defd. 281-4
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104
Kastorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102
Tata Hydro B 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B 8 108/8
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F.T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 137.
Tata 2nd Pref. 79
Andhra Pref. 990
Tata Power Pref. 1,070.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£131.1/2
National Bank	£48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 63/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan	£72.7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£55-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£64-1/2
Consols	£53-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101.1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Unparellel in the Cotton trade happed to-day. All cables received from Liverpool showed Ginning figure of 3,653,000 Bales but a late correction received by the Reuter's Ltd. showed the figure of 3,353,000 Bales. We have never heard like this during the past 25 years and it appears that the whole cotton world was led astray. Even New York construed the report bearish and closed at a decline of 16 points. Liverpool market was anticipated to open at a decline of 6 to 7 points.

The information released by the Reuter's Commercial Service was responsible for firm opening of our market at Rs. 340/ for Broach A/M. delivery against expectation of Rs. 338/. At this level there was some profit taking as the corrected figure was not confirmed by private firms and prices declined to oRs. 339/4. The Liverpool market opened strong at a rise of 4 points a further rise of 2 points was recorded. This news stimulated buying in the local market and prices rose to Rs. 341/4. The market closed at 5-30 as under:—

Broach A/M. 340/12
Oomra D/J 300/4
Bengal D/J 245/8

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Bengal D/J 245.
Brooch A/M 339.
Umra D/J 299.
Southern A/S 315.
Southern Ready 315.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

100	Nesho & Co. Pandhurna	290
100	B Karshandas Khamgaon	274
100	Do. Deolgaon	268
100	Ital India & Co. Bengal	200
100	Japan T & Co. C P No 1	291
100	Ralli Bros. Sailu	242
100	Do. Indore	241
100	Goldmohor Mill Manwath road	250
100	A Damodar Pandurna	240

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	230	....	
Bengal Fine	220	....	
Bengal F.G.	215	200	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	....	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	215	200	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	270	
Nagpur Savner Fine	295	270	
Yeotmal Fine	285	270	
Arvi Fine	285	260	
Amraoti Fine	270	260	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	270	260	
Muikapur Fine	260	240	
Khandesh Fine	260	230	
Muthia Fine	220	210	
Muthia F.G.	210	200	
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	275	260	
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	260	
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	275	260	
Indore Ujjain Fine	275	....	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	270	260	
Surat Fine	....	....	
Broach Fine	....	....	
Broach F.G.	....	....	
Westerns M.G.	....	....	
Cambodia	380	....	
Miraj Sangli	....	....	
Compta Good	....	....	
Jinja	440	....	
Busoga	450	....	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. 2 Days.	This year.
Khandesh	....	1,284
Central India	530	6,175
Barsi and Nagar	....	1,270
Hyderabad-Goarani	....	139
Berar	400	7,161
Central Provinces	56	1,644
Total Oomras	986	17,673
Dholera	1	1,294
N.-W. Provinces	....	53
Rajputana	....	1,204
Sind-Punjab	....	836
Broach	59	883
Ccompta & Dharwar	213	7,549
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,443
Cocoananda	....	....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	....	1,461
Persian	....	34
Americaa	....	192
Egyptian and African	....	4,487
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	59
Total	1,259	39,168

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 19th Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,340	44,596
Japan & China	3,754	41,518
Coast Ports	....	378
Up-country by Rail	....	6,397
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	13,394
Total	5,094	106,283

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 23.

Silver Market is unde	
Spot	23-7/16
Forward	23-7/16

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 16 to 10 Points Lower

HEDGE SELLING-BEARISH GINNINGS

CENSUS GINNING 3,653,000 BALES

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

Yesterday the New York cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 5 points but prices steadily advanced 11 points from the opening level under trade buying. The highest rate for the day October 18.46 and January 18.81 was recorded at 12.17 p. m. Thereafter usual hedge selling and bearish feeling strengthened by the Census Ginning report not only wiped off the improvement but prices declined 32 points from the highest and closed at the lowest level at a net decline of 16 points for the near months and 10 points for the distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 15 points to 18.40 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points to 18.08 c.

Total receipts at U. S. Ports amounted to 57000 bales for the day and shipments to Europe totalled 13000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 6 to 7 points and without any notable feature closed at a decline of 7 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 10.24 d. per lb. and good demand resulted in sales of 10,000 Bales of ready cotton.

Considerable weakness was exhibited by Egyptian ring where futures closed at a decline of 3C to 25 points. Sakillaridis spot cotton prices were reduced by 30 points to 16.65 d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points with October 9.69 and January 9.80.

The Ginning report issued to the close of business on the 15th inst. shows 3,65,3000 Bales were ginned. This report was construed bearish as the figure is fairly large and shows the daily ginning rate of 132,200 Bales. Compared with the last Bureau's estimate the total ginnings to 15th inst. represent slightly over 25 per cent. There is nothing to know from this figure about the final yield but it does show that the movement is rather heavy compared with last year at this time. We still maintain that to-day's ginning figure is not a guide to the ultimate crop as in 1926-27 by the above date only 14.1 per cent crop was ginned while in the season 1927.28 the ginnings to 15th Sept. represented 27.4 per cent. of the crop. The amount ginned to 31st August was 1,57,0000 Bales and during the past four seasons ginnings to 15th Sept. were as under:—

Season	Ginnings.
1925-26	4,282,000
1926-27	2,511,000
1927-28	3,506,000
1928-29	2,498,000
1929-30	3,653,000

Spot cotton prices at New York and New Orleans are to-day quoted below the average price of the last season. Spinners are showing more inclination to buy. The market will be guided in the near future according to private crop reports which are not likely to be anything other than bullish. We see no reason for any material decline in the near future and believe purchases in easier moments are likely to show some profit.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in the report of the day states as under:—

Garside says:—"In considering the price outlook for the coming season it is to be noted that, for the present at least, the influences which depressed American cotton last season, below previous relationships of supply and price, are still operative. Indian cotton is still in relatively large supply and is still in selling well below an average relationship with American cotton. Speculative interest is still centered primarily in securities. Furthermore, with interest rates very much higher, both in this country and Europe, than a year ago, and with the reserves of the Bank of England below the "normal minimum", the outlook for general business activity and for commodity prices, on both sides of the Atanlantic is uncertain."

All-Russian Textile Syndicate states a total of 3,142,000 acres of cotton was sown in the Soviet Union this year, an increase of 18.4 per cent over last year. The crop this year is estimated at 3,10,000 tons of against 244,000 tons last year, an increase of 27 per cent over last year, which in turn was 14.5 per cent more than in 1927.

Chinese crop is reported to be progressing favourably and the yield is expected to be larger than last year. There are said to be large stocks of old Chinese cotton and the present decline in the price of silver is hindering the trade.

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

—:o:—

Memphis, Sept. 23, 8-30 p.m.
Continued rains East Belt-Alabama. Entire belt cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. habe received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 23rd Sept. 1929.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—"Ginned 3,653,000 Hedbe selling depressing, trade still apathetic."

Messrs. Newall Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—"Ginned 3653000 about as expected. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja have received the following Cable from their Liverpool friends.:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. "New York cables, Cotton Texas Oklahoma crops depend upon frost date."

Messrs. Grunning and Co.:—"The quantity ginned is more than expected. feels the want of outside support. Market depressed owing to decline on the Stock Exchange."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on trade buying but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and "Census" report construed bearish."—Ginning up to 15th September 1929: 3,653,000 bales against 2,498,000 bales same period last year."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 23.

October	18.17—.16
December	18.60—.13
January	18.59—.16
March	18.84—.12
May	19.0—.10
Middling Spot	18.40—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 23.

October	18.13—.15
December	18.48—.15
Middling Spot	18.08—.12

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 23.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	18.35
January	18.72
March	18.97
New York. 11.45 a.m.	
October	18.37
January	18.73
March	18.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	57,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	Sept. 23. Closing.
September		9.91—.06
October	9.86	9.88—.05
November		9.86—.06
December		9.91—.06
January	9.90	9.91—.06
February		9.93—.16
March	9.98	9.98—.07
April		9.90—.06
May	10.02	10.03—.06
June		10.02—.06
July	10.00	10.02—.05
August		9.97—.05
September		9.92—.05
Middling Spot		10.24—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.45—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.70—.05
Bengal, Good	5.95—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20—.05
Bengal, Fine	6.45—.05
Oomra, Good	7.10—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.70—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.30—.05
Broach, Fine	8.55—.05
Broach, Superfine	8.80—.05

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.)
Oct. close at s. 9/0 1/2d.—2d.
Dec. close at s. 9/6 1/8d.—1.3/8d.
Mar. close at s. 10/0 1/8d.—1.1/4d.
Wheat Chicago Market:—
Sept. per bushel doll. 1.28-3/4 up 3/8.
Dec. per bushel doll. 1.35-3/8 up 5/8.
Mar. per bushel doll. 1.41 up 1.

SUGAR & WHEAT.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Sugar—September 2.23 Cents.
Sugar—December 2.25 Cents.
Wheat September 1.28 5/8 dolls.
Wheat—December 1.36 dolls.

OILS AND CAKES.

FATA OILS MILLS CO. LTD. BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

EX. GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 545/- per ton.
Filtered Morwa Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 140/- per ton.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

October	15.70—.30
November	15.70—.30
January	15.95—.25
March	16.16—.20
May	16.42—.11
July	16.54—.11
Sakellaridis, F. G. G. Spot	16.65—.30

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 23.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers Sept. 45/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. 45/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. 48/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Shipment Nominal and Value Sept/Oct. 47/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/4.1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/7.1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/5.3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/6.1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot £10.5/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Quoted Dec/Jan. £9/7/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.

AMERICAN GINNING REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

With regard to Ginning Report issued yesterday showing 3,653,000 Bales there is some mistake and it is reported that it should be 3,353,000 Bales. We have no confirmation as yet.

LATER.

We have received a cable from Liverpool that Ginning Report should be read 3,353,000 instead 3,653,000 Bales.

Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £17/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £20/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £24/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton
Shipment Sellers Oct/Nov. £24/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton
Shipment Quoted Sept/Oct. £24/0/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £24/17/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery Value Oct/Dec. 43/9
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt
Delivery Buyers Jan/April 42/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Sept. 23.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15.9/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON Sept. 23

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.74/11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interests, 7 Days' Market Loans 4.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 6.1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 23.

Copper, Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	£72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand	£22.1/4
Corrugated Sheet 24 gague	£13 3/8
Tin English Ingots	£205.17.2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 23.

Demand Bills 484.25

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 23.

T T Berlin on London	20.35.1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08.5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.62
T T Berne on London	25.15
T T Paris on London	123.86
T T London on Prague	168.65

BULLION

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association.

SILVER.

London ready 23/7.
London forward 23/8
China Op. 2/3/7 Clo. 2/3/7
America Op. 50/14
Ready 53/10
Asho 53/8, 53/10, 53/9 1/2
Kartak 53/7, 53/9, 53/8 1/2
Teji mandi
Asho -/11/
Kartic 1/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/9/3
Asho 21/8/6
Kartak 21/8/3
N. Manor 21/10/3
N. City 21/10/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 24

	Bales.
Central India	530
Berar	400
Central Provinces	56
Dhollera	1
Broach	59
Compta-Dharwar	213
Cotton	1,259
	Cwts
Wheat	7,545
Linseed	20,326
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	305
Gingellyseeds	613
Poppyseeds	97
Groundnuts	10,475
Castorseeds	1,909
Rice	10,003
Myrabollams	322
Cottonseeds	5,957
Mowraseeds	22
Gram	691
Joowar	139
Maize	9
Barley	147
Bajree	1,883
Coal	Tons 900

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 24

Our Market has ruled steady today and Prices both for Ready as well as Forward positons are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Querimba Rs. 8/2 par cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Ovid Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs 8/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:— Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 24

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/11 Highest Rs. 52/3 Closing Rs. 52/1/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 58/1 Highest Rs. 58/7 Closing Rs. 58/6

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,05,275
" Paid-up		71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS		1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager: R. J. DUFF

SUNDARISATHI
(Registered)
THE IDEAL UTERINE TONIC
For Ladies—Young and Old.
Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on Uterus and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of Doctors and Eminent Physicians.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Re. 2-10 for Three Bottles.
which are required to be completed.
Sold by Every Chemist.
The DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2
and AHMEDABAD.

Digitized with Funding from Maharashtra Government
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
28 Sept.	Morea* ..	ALL	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..	VESSELS	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia*..		11.120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10.946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*..		16.572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..	ADEN	16568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20'847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
20th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru..	26th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd ,,
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
26th Sept.	Kiderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.	
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
25th Sept.	Barpeta ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal, Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
25th ,,	Khandalla..	East & South Africa.
27th ,,	Varela ..	Busrah viaKarachi
28th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvf.
30th ,, about	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi.
14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday| Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aTokushimaMaru.	5976	18 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	6024	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 Oct.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maidon	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 Oct.	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Rd.Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list. Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore. City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband	Sikandarabad U.P.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	56,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent, by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 2/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

It is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS American, England, Germany. Cutting 3 months course, Rs. 75. Principal Kapur, Diploma (American). American Tailoring School, Girgaum, Bombay.
A R1872

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1892

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130|- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

MEDICAL

DOCTORS and CHEMISTS, order your Hypodermic Injections of all sorts and of all makes at most advantageous rates from MODY AND CO., Rangwala Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
M R1902.

PROFESSIONS.

DOCTOR and ASSISTANTS touring India from Bombay to the Himalayas halting at principal villages and towns enroute, for Medical work and sale of Medicine would like to have two more companions. Medical experience not absolutely necessary. Those interested in this adventure are invited to see Dr. C. K. GHAN of Clinique-De Chine 14, Street, Foras Road, Bombay 8.
1833

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—DECENT BUNGALOWS with big compounds Nos. 6, 7, 9 and 11 on Queen's Road, facing the Sea and No. 1 and 2 on Carnegy Road and the ground floor of No. 1, Willoughby Road containing big-sized rooms, Hall Dining room bed-rooms, dressing rooms, English baths, cook-rooms with motor garages, stables and servants' quarters. For rents and other particulars call and see the LAND MANAGER, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 32883

TO LET—For HINDUS at 12 Dadyseth Road, Chowpaty, whole ground floor. Airy and well ventilated 4 Bed Rooms, 1 Dr. 1 Kitchen & Bath with a garden. Rent Rs. 115/-. Apply there.
C R1903

TO LET—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R1880.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp., Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.
M 32779

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns a the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5 8 0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8 0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the undersigned will carry on business in partnership from 24th September, 1929, of Second Hand Clothing and blankets in the name and style and firm of British Blanket Company. The said Maneckial Chunilal Shroff alone shall be responsible for all the debts and outstandings of the business hitherto carried on in the name of British Blanket Company upto the 23rd day of September, 1929. This partnership has no concern with the said debts and outstanding.

Dated this 24th day of Sept. 1929.

MANEKLAL C. SHROFF,
SHETH JIVRAJ DOSABHOY DHRU & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
32876

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11-12, Hains Road, Mahalaxmi, Boubay on THURSDAY, the 3rd, October, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Accounts as at 14th September, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
For The Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.,
RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1929.
32898

WANTED.

TENDERS for the installation of a Public Address Loud speaking equipment in the amphitheatre tent to be fixed in Lahore for the deliberations of the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress in the last week of December 1929.
32900

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for carrying out certain additions and alterations to the main premises known as "Congress House". For plans, specifications and other terms communicate with SAWE & CO., Architects & Engineers at 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders with cash deposit of Rs. 400 - be submitted latest upto 6 p.m. (S. T.), 1st October, 1929, at the following address. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. B. SANZGIRI,
Hon. Secretary,
Estate Committee, B.P.C.C.
"Congress House,"
414, Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay 4.
32901

NOTICE.

MISPLACED OR LOST:—It is hereby notified that a Share Certificate of the Asian Assurance Company, Ltd., for fifty shares bearing Nos. 29643 to 29692 in the name of Vithaldas Asharam is LOST or MISPLACED. Any one who has any claim or lien on this should communicate with the Company within thirty days (30) from this date; after which date the Company will issue a duplicate share certificate cancelling the original. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by the issue of the duplicate.

MANAGER,
The Asian Assurance Company, Ltd.,
Asian Building,
Ballard Estate.
R1904

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT, SUKKUR.

SUIT NO. 937 OF 1928.

DAYALDAS s/o CHANGOMAL SHOPKEEPER, residing at Sukkur .....Plaintiff.

B. B. SINCLERE, Legal representative of F. W. Sinclere, Hotel Keeper, Grant Road, Bombay .....Defendant.

To,

The defendant abovenamed.

The above suit is fixed for final hearing on 4th October, 1929, when you are required to be present.

In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Court, this 12th day of June, 1929.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
Sukkur.
32897

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOKULDAS PURSHOTTAM, who was a partner in Forward Cotton Brokerage Business of our clients Messrs. Mahomed Suleman and Co., has ceased to be a partner as from the 24th September, 1929 and that the said partnership subsisting between our said clients and Gokuldas Purshottam is so far as regards the said Gokuldas Purshottam dissolved as from the said date.

Dated this 24th day of Sept. 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Mahomed Suleman & Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHAMSEY BHIMSI GOGRI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, charge, possession, inheritance, lease, easement, maintenance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, bearing non-agricultural survey No. 174, situate at Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Sub-registration district of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2777 sq. yds. be the same a little more or less together with the buildings and erections standing thereon and bearing Municipal Nos. 4 and 5 and also the well enclosing the said land and which said piece of land is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the Chapel Road, on or towards the South by the Sea, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Keshavji Devsey but now of Ebrahim Haji Moosa Paderwala and on or towards the West by the property of Mount Mary Chapel.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1929.

M. DINKAR RAU,
For Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32899.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd October next at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Office of Deputy Engineer at Love Grove, Worli:—

A large lot of scrap iron.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.,

Presidency Provident & General INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.

No Medical Examination.

We issue policies on female lives also.

Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal erms.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE:—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CHANGE FIRST TWO SHOWS
5 P.M. AND 7 P.M.
KRISHNA'S WELL-KNOWN FILM.
KESHAVKANT---B.A.!
High-class Social Picture will be shown at usual rates.
AND AT 9-30 P.M. THE GREAT
Dr. ALVARO
will perform his beautiful and wonderful performances. Grand Attraction, mighty mysteries, Bevie Illusion etc, will please you. Keep your kids with you.
TIME 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
N.B. The film of the Funeral procession of Late BABU JATIN DAS will be shown in all shows.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE LAST WARNING.
Starring.
LAURA LA PLANTE.
A Picture that will chill you with its spooky thrills as it warms you with its daring drama. It's more thrilling than "The Cat and the Canary." SEE IT!
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE—AND—HEAR.
TENDER LOIN
The most Thrilling Underworld Melodrama:
WITH
DOLORES COSTELLO
CONARD NAGEL
MITCHELL LEWIS
WARNER BROS.
TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
AT 6 & 10 P.M
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
The Whirlwind Dancers
In New Dances
WITH CINEMA
THE SEVENTH HEAVEN
The Fox Gold-medal Film
Also
Madan Theatres Ltd.
Latest Topical
Calcutta pays homage to the late
JATINDRANATH DAS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
Saee Pictures Gunjal Production
COLLEGIAN
Wherein the College life and the underhand policy of some so-colled Trustees has been nicely exhibited. (with two reels of comedy).
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING! COMING! COMING!
Kohinoor United Artist Picture:—"SPECULATOR."
Precious Film:—"MAHASUNDAR."
Imperial Picture:— "INDIRA."

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also
OUR SPECIAL TOPICAL
Showing
Funeral Procession Scenes
Of the Late
JATIN DAS.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.
Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file, and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.
Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.
WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co.,
104, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS

OUR LION BRAND
Magical Piles Balm patented in the Govt. of India patent office is a sure external Remedy for any kind of Chronic Piles. Absolute Cure within ten days. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours No pain or Burning sensation when Medicine applied. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.
PILES BALM DEPOT.
Tel:—"Piles" P. O. Box No. 40.

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Mahalal Vamalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS.

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches of distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially welcome. Modern Indian scientists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

CONTENTS:—Dr. Mahendralal Sircar; Sr J. C. Bose; Dr. P. C. Ray; Sir C. V. Raman; Prof. Ramachandra; Srinivas Ramanujan. With their Portraits.

PRICE RUPEES THREE.
To Subs. of "Indian Review", Rs. 2-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Christians." Biographical sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church, etc. With 15 illustrations. Rs. 3 To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"Indian Statesmen." Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"Eminent Mussulmans." Biographical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"The Mission of Our Master." Essays and Discourses. By Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 459 pages. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

"Indian National Evolution." By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs 2-8.

"The Governance of India." By Babu Govinda Das. Rs 3. To Subs. of "I. R." Rs. 2 8.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month but a few copies of back numbers for the current year are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to Subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Life
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Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Public meeting to boycott Whitley Commission, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.

LOST AND FOUND.

A fine draftsman compass-box has been found at Lower Parel Station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.). The owner of the same should see Mr. Kowli, M.P. between the hours of 7 to 10 a.m. or 6 to 9 p.m. at 369 Aga Bazar, Cadell Road, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

RECEPTION TO BOMBAY SCOUTS.

A preliminary meeting of the Scouters of Bombay will be held at the Fellowship School, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. to consider the arrangement of the programme for the reception of the Bombay contingent of scouts on their return after the World Jamboree. All scouts are requested to be present.

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TO-DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT
Programme:
RADIO.
Prof. N. M. Shroff
will delight Music & Singing.
the public with
Prof. Shankerrao Gore's delightful songs.
from 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
A RARE TREAT.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Nagina" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 29th instant, and not on the 26th as previously notified.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited from the members of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee, for the 13 seats in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. In case of contest the election will be held in the Committee's Office, (opp. Bhangwadi Theatre), on Sunday, the 13th October, 1929 between 12 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). Nominations will be accepted in the Committee's Office till 3 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday, the 5th October 1929. Messrs. Datyabhai N. Desai and Dwarkadas Premji will be the scrutinisers. Only those who were members of this Committee on or before the 31st August are eligible for election.

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—:o:—

AN APPEAL FROM BRINDAVAN.

The Sevashram was started twenty-two years ago, and has been ministering to the needs of the helpless and destitute in the Holy City. The outdoor hospital treated 31291 patients and the indoor hospital treated 299 patients. A new cholera ward has been added to the Sevashram and has removed a long felt want. The immediate needs of the Sevashram are (1). A general ward to be constructed at the cost of Rs. 7,000; (2) An outdoor Dispensary with an operation theatre, separate dispensing rooms for Allopathic and Homeopathic sections at the estimated cost of Rs. 10,000.

Any one desiring to perpetuate the memory of the departed relatives or friends can do so by building one or more rooms at a cost of Rs. 1,000 each. The management appeal to all generous people to come forward to help the institution in its labour of love.

Contributions, however, small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by:—

1. President, Ramakrisna Mission, Belurmath, Dt. Howrah, Bengal.
2. The Hon. Secretary, R. K. Mission Sevashram, Brindavan, U.P.

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is understood that a meeting of Boycott to the Whitley Commission is being called on 25th Sept., 1929, under the auspices of several union of Bombay in which Central Labour Board is playing an important role in joining hands with the Boycott Propaganda.

The Central Labour Board has not passed any resolution and to the effect in any of its sittings hence I as a member of the said Board am at a loss to understand how it has taken such an action without the consent of its members. Therefore, I offer my strong protest against the same.—Yours, etc.,

MARCEL FERNANDIZ,
Member Central Labour Board.

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

To-day's Public Meeting at Jinnah Hall

Under the joint auspices of (1) The Workers' and Peasants' Party, (2) The Bombay Youth League, (3) The Independence for India League, (4) The Girni Kamgar Union, (5) The Mill Workers' Union, (6) The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, (7) The G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union, (8) The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, (9) The Bombay Port Trust Railway Union, (10) The Tramwaymen's Union, (11) The Hawkers' Union and (12) The Central Labour Board, a public meeting will be held at the Jinnah Hall, to-day, (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m., to protest against the appointment of the Whitley Commission and to formulate a programme of action for the boycott of the Commission on its arrival in India.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The roll of membership of the above Committee will be closed at 10 a.m. (S. T.), on 27th instant, at Swadesh Office, for voting purposes.

Members willing to stand as candidates for 8 seats on B. P. C. C. are requested to send in their nominations duly filled in to the undersigned on or before 2 p.m. (S. T.) on 5th October 1929. In case of a contest Election will take place between 12 and 6 p.m. on 13th October 1929, at the "Swadesh" Office, Musjid Bunder Road.

"A" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed by the members of this Ward's Congress Committee are invited for the five seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this Ward, and will be received upto 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday, the 5th October at the Committee's Office, at 21, Dalal Street, Advocate Building, Fort, Bombay in case of contest poll will be taken on Sunday the 13th October 1929 between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.), and 3 to 6 p.m. in the Committee's Office in Fort.

Members who are on the roll of the Fort Dist. Congress Committee upto 11 a.m. (S. T.), on the 27th instant will only be entitled, to vote at the said election.

Membership roll will be closed from 11 a.m. (S. T.), of the 27th instant, till 13th October, 1929.

Free Fight on Foras Road

—:o:—

11 PERSONS ARRESTED ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

A free fight took place in the Cement Chawl at Foras Road on Tuesday night in which several persons received injuries.

It appears that Tukaram Dhondu and his brother had some altercation with their neighbours and soon from words they came to blows. A free fight ensued in which lathies and other weapons were used.

It is alleged that about 15 persons residing in the Chawl participated in the fight. Tukaram and three others are seriously injured. The police have arrested 11 persons in this connection.

AN ASCETIC'S ALLEGED CRIME.

—:o:—

On the charge of murdering her newly born child, Sonibai (30) a vegetable seller at Wadala was arrested by the police on Monday afternoon and after recording her statement was removed to the Wadia Maternity Hospital. It appeared from evidence before the coroner that on certain information received by the police the room of Sonabai was searched and under nahani the dead body of the newly born child was found. Sonibai in her statement to the police said she was a widow for the last seven years. She delivered the child on Friday last. Dhondu Raghu her paramour who was a "bhagat" (ascetic) buried the child in the nahani. The body was in a decomposed state. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Dhondu who has absconded since the offence.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Jahanbux Framji Bulsara residing at New Charni Road who died in the Parsi General Hospital on Monday evening. The deceased was Paymaster in Tata Power Co. On Monday morning he took bath and then went to sleep. In the afternoon he was found breathing heavily and was removed to the hospital where he died subsequently. The death being due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 21st September, 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	270,000
Total	270,000

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 21st September, 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	3,045,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	7,500,000
Total	10,545,000

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	18.59
Today's Opening Rate	18.78-18.77
Difference	plus. 19 & 18.
To-day's Closing Rate	18.64
Difference	plus.05

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 24.
Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.94
Difference	plus.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	Nil.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Sept. 24.			
Silver Ready	23	8	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	23	8	0
Higher	0	1	0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept 24.			
1st Settlement	53	10	0
2nd Settlement	53	10	0
3rd Settlement	53	10	0

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Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant: there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1929

Who will Preside?

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi having definiely declined the Presidentship of the Lahore session of the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee, which meets at Lucknow on Saturday, has to decide finally the question of Presidentship. The Committee will doubtless find it a pretty tough problem. In the old days when the President had little work to do after the Congress session, it was a comparatively simple matter to select one. The President needs now to be active and vigilant all the year round, has to settle many questions on his own responsibility, and in the year to come will have heavy responsibilities thrust upon him. It is evidently impossible for him to discharge all these responsibilities satisfactorily unless he has the fullest confidence that his active leadership, that is, his policy is whole-heartedly approved by the bulk of the intelligentsia who now dominate the Congress and the country. Mahatmaji feels that his policy is not so approved. It is open to the A.I.C.C. to reassure him on this ground and accept his leadership loyally. If, for any reason, the A.I.C.C. cannot persuade Mahatmaji to alter his decision, it has no other alternative than to reopen the question of Presidentship "ab initio" without exclusive reliance on the results of the last provincial elections.

If Mahatmaji finally declines the Presidentship, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will follow suit for obvious reason. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will then be a worthy candidate for election, but it cannot constitutionally be urged that as the next man on the list he must perforce be elected. For, if the electors had known that Mahatmaji or Mr. Vallabhbhai would not accept the Presidentship, they would probably have, by a majority, elected some other person than the third best man. Assuming, therefore, that the A.I.C.C. will discuss the question "ab initio" alternative names must, of course, be considered. While much can be and has been said in favour of Pandit Jawaharlal, the claims of Pandit Motilal Nehru, urged by some leaders, are, all things considered, much stronger. We feel that in the absence of Mahatmaji Pandit Motilal, like his famous Report, commands—for the present at any rate—the maximum consensus of opinion in his favour. A year hence he and his Report may be back numbers. But just at present his Report holds the field and may continue to do so till all possibility of friendly negotiations with the British Government is definitely ruled out. About his own capacity for leadership in the field of action or of diplomacy, few, if any, can have any doubts. He is one of those few tried veterans in whom the nation, as a whole, can put confidence. In getting the best out of negotiations he cannot possibly be beaten. He is adamant on principles but knows also the value of expediency. He is also more responsive to changing environment in the country than most veterans are. If Mahatma Gandhi cannot be persuaded to yield, the A.I.C.C. cannot do better than elect Pandit Motilal unanimously. There is no precedent for the same person being elected President for two successive years. But we are living in times when precedents have to be created and not merely followed.

—:o:—

Reactionaries Routed

—:o:—

The Legislative Assembly has vindicated its honour by passing the Child Marriage Bill by a thumping majority of 67 votes to 14, Dr. Moonje, the champion of Hindu Sanghatanist, and Mr. Aney being discreetly neutral. The tactics of a reactionary group to whittle down what was already an over-cautious measure all failed miserably, as indeed they deserved to be. All the frivolous amendments to reduce the minimum marriageable age of girls to ten, eleven or twelve years, to exempt the Muslims and the Hindus from the operation of the Act or to delay the enforcement of the law were turned down one after another by large majorities. The fact was that enlightened public opinion was so strongly in favour of the measure all over the country that even the usually nervous Government felt emboldened to declare for the reform or, in the expressive phrase of Mr. M. K. Acharya, bowed to the inevitable. Mr. Acharya himself accepted the inevitable but with little grace. For he painted a very ugly picture of what he regarded as the inevitable results of the law. It is a strange mind that prompted him to say: "What you will have by this Bill is maternity before marriage ..... A woman should not have free will to marry as and when she likes." In his chagrin he has joined some other obscurantists in starting the cry of "religion in danger" and has appealed to the electors against those who voted in the Assembly for the Bill. We much wish that the public takes up the challenge. Superstition, which has so long thriven on passivity, can only find an early doom in a vigorous rational propaganda. We have not the least doubt but that as a result of this propaganda, the people will force the Legislature to raise the marriageable age of girls to at least 16 years.

Shelved!

—:o:—

In a lengthy statement which expressed the "earnest hope" of the Government of India that the question of the development of the Indian mercantile marine and of coastal traffic reservation would be solved "in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill" Sir George Rainy announced to the Assembly, utilising the opportunity of replying to an interpellation by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, that the problem of "adequate participation of Indian shipping both in the coastal and overseas trade of India" would be brought to Lord Irwin's attention on his return to India. He hoped that after the Viceroy's return "a full and frank discussion between representatives of all interests affected" would produce a happy solution. In other words, Mr. Haji's Bill is shelved. It will be interesting to know what induced members of the Assembly particularly interested in this question and the promoter of the measure to agree to this device of postponement. The latest bureaucratic stratagem to shelve consideration of the Bill shows how nervous the official benches were about the prospects of securing a defeat for it at the Simla session. But they saw with evident satisfaction that informal talks between Lord Irwin and the representatives of the Indian shipping concern most concerned in the passage of the measure, even before he left India, might lead to an arrangement under which the interests of the foreign shipping interests would be safeguarded. The arrangement in which that concern appears to have acquiesced, evidently consists in prolonging these talks after Lord Irwin's return. It is an arrangement which will be hailed with satisfaction by the foreign shipping interests and their apologists, the Anglo-Indian journals. But is this device for a postponement in the interests of the public? The Assembly has to fight for a principle, not for the fortunes of a particular indigenous concern.

Why This Secrecy?

—:o:—

The Government of India will have to thank themselves if their evasive answers to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's pertinent queries regarding land revenue legislation increase the public suspicion that they retain a lamentably indifferent attitude towards a subject of vital interest to the people of this land, a subject which in Government's eyes should have assumed an urgent importance after the successful Bardoli agitation. The Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended in 1919 that land revenue legislation should be made subject to the vote of the Legislatures. Mr. Iyengar asked what progress had been made by the Provincial Government in carrying into effect this admirable suggestion and also whether Government would issue for public information the deliberations of the Conference, recently held under their auspices, of Revenue Members of the Provincial Government. Sir Frank Noyce gave a bold account of the various measures introduced in the Provincial Legislatures for reform in revenue legislation and refused the request for publication of the proceedings of the Conference. Even the announcement recently made by the Government of India that they would issue a resolution on the subject of land revenue legislation, he considered "too optimistic." He suddenly and conveniently remembered that land revenue was "a provincial subject." It is a reserved provincial subject and the Government of India, however acute their anxiety to respect "provincial autonomy", are still entitled to exercise a supervisory interest in regard to land revenue legislation in the provinces. They can, at least, recommend Provincial Governments to suspend settlement operations pending revision of such legislation, as Mr. Iyengar rightly suggested, but Sir Frank Noyce refused to say whether they had asked the Provincial Governments to do so. This deplorably secretive attitude can only mean that not much headway is being made by the Government of India in tackling the urgent problem of reform in land revenue legislation.

Valuable Suggestion

—:o:—

Dr. Rama Rao made a valuable suggestion to Government when he moved in the Council of State on Monday his resolution for a prohibitive duty on the export of oil cakes, bones, fish and manure. The export of these exceedingly valuable raw materials, particularly the export of oilseeds, is rapidly increasing and if a fairly high duty were levied on it it would cheapen the price of the raw material locally and help in stimulating the home industry of manufacture of fertilizers of various kinds, for importing which the country now pays a high price. The Council of State rejected Dr. Rama Rao's resolution, contenting itself with accepting the amendment moved by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy that instead of a prohibitive duty a small cess might be levied as suggested in 1922 by the Fiscal Commission. But the imposition of a small cess will serve no useful or effective purpose either in encouraging home manufacture of fertilizers or in producing an appreciable amount of revenue. It is significant, however, that Government have not thought fit even to adopt the modest suggestion made seven years ago by the Fiscal Commission. Sir Fazli Hussain's speech explaining the Government's point of view was most disappointing. He avoided touching the root problem, the problem of helping the manufacture of manures in the country itself. His academic suggestion that the recently appointed Agricultural Research Council will tackle the problem of manures only emphasizes the indifference of Government to the need of fostering by protective duties a home industry.

KATHIAWAR ECONOMICS.

NECESSITY FOR RECONSTRUCTION

(By EHTEHALAL B. KAPASI.)

It is a fact universally acknowledged that Kathiawar is a backward part of India with regard to socio-economic problems. There is widespread divergence of views amongst the economists regarding the economic reconstruction of Kathiawar.

It has been recognised that rural uplift and education of the agricultural population are the only sure foundation on which an efficient and stable re-organisation and reconstruction of Kathiawar Economies can be built. Kathiawar resembles Scotland in some respect, for example, in diplomatic tactics. For several years the question has been discussed but with no good results. It becomes necessary, therefore, to visualise the problem in terms of amity and good-will and get the willing co-operation of the princes to lay the foundation of a "Kathiawar School of Economics" for a sociological and statistical analysis and a close observation of the current socio-economic problems of Kathiawar. It behoves every student of Economics of Kathiawar in particular to examine the current enigmas on an entirely impartial basis for furthering the economic progress of that province.

THE TWO WATCHWORDS.

Economic reconstruction and self-government for India are the two watchwords of the Indian politicians and economists. There should be a school of economics for every province with specified duties and obligations. It is axiomatic that economic progress and a better standard of living can only be ensured by a willing co-operation with the princes and the princes are or will be ready to help the movement. It is up to the young and energetic students of economics to take up the task and make the scheme a successful one. An economist should be a judge but not a partisan in politics.

Kathiawar is a tract of light rainfall and a "dry" region. There is no artificial regeneration and the method of selection is alien to the illiterate mass. It is divided into four principal districts viz., Zhalawad, Goheiwad, Haliar and Sorath. It includes progressing States like Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Porbandar and promising States like Limbdi, Junagad and Morvi. The people of Kathiawar are conservative in their nature, optimistic in their outlook. Kathiawar is composed of different communities, castes and creeds, which is true of India as a whole. The Rajput element is strong and the people of the tract are famous for their martial valour and diplomatic tactics. There is no uniform basis of economic policy and every State has got its own policy. It is essential that they should unite for general economic welfare and social progress.

WANTED: RADICAL CHANGE.

What is wanted is a radical change in the economic policy and a comprehensive scheme for the common good. Every State should try to develop its economic resources and contribute a specified quota to the general welfare of Kathiawar. The work should be distributed on a fair and equitable basis.

The position of an average farmer in Kathiawar is very peculiar. Kathiawar is a "dry" country inhabited by poor people. It has its own traditions and customs, its own practices and conventions, and its own policies and programme.

Agriculture dominates the whole social and domestic outlook of an individual and the condition of literacy is worse in villages and not satisfactory even in cities. The cause of poverty and indebtedness in Kathiawar is due to loss of efficiency resulting from diseases and lack of funds is a contributory cause. The financial resources of a cultivator are slender and the economic holding is of a very few acres. The prevailing rates of interest are high and the cultivator is at the mercy of the money-lender who charges ordinarily 30 to 40 per cent and instances may be cited of more than 100 per cent.

(Continued on page 10.)

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

—:o:—

DISTRUST ON INDIANS. THE DOMINATING MOTIVE

(By B. M. D.)

XVIII.

In this article we shall dedicate a few instances of the glaring and galling racial discrimination in favour of Britishers made by the British Government, in the Military Department, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coastal trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

In his book "Indian Constitutional Problems" (published by Messrs. Taraporewala in 1927), Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aivar writes as follows:—

"The policy folowed by England with regard to the military organization of India has been based upon a deep rooted distrust of the people and the Princes of India and the one dominating motive has been how to maintain her hold on India in the event of a general rising among the people. The distrust was the unavoidable result of the Government by a foreign power of a vast country inhabited by many millions of people of alien races, creeds and languages. It was deepened by the great mutiny and has not been substantially affected by the lapse of seventy years of peaceful rule and the consolidation of the Empire. It is deplorable that this feeling should still continue to colour the military policy of England. The inability of English statesmen to feel secure in the loyalty of the people in spite of the abundant proofs of it during the Great War is a measure of their inability to identify themselves with the abiding interests of India and to sympathize with the growing sentiment of nationalism".

DEMARTIALISATION OF INDIANS.

The whole subject of the organization of the army in India was reviewed by the Peel Commission in 1858-59 and by the Eden Commission in 1879. The purposes of the army in India were stated by the Eden Commission to be to prevent and repel foreign aggression, to prevent armed rebellion within British India and to watch and overawe the armies of feudatory States. The two principles followed by the Government were to demartialize the people and to divide and rule. The demartialization of the people was accomplished by the wholesale disarmament of the civil population. Recruiting was confined to certain areas and classes only on the ground that they furnished comparatively the most valuable fighting material, and that, where the object was to spend money allotted for military expenditure to the best advantage it was not desirable to recruit from the areas and classes which were supposed to be less martial. Whatever truth there may be in this argument, it was overlooked that from the national point of view the exclusion of particular classes of the people from recruitment would extinguish the taste

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day

—:o:—

Cautious Procedure.

The MacDonald Government are adopting a cautious and particularly correct procedure in their conduct of Anglo-Soviet negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic and economic relations between Britain and Russia. These negotiations, suddenly interrupted a few weeks ago, are now to be renewed, Mr. Dovgalevsky, the Soviet Minister at Paris, having arrived at London as the accredited representative of the Soviet for continuing the pourparlers. The emphasis laid on the point by Mr. Henderson in an interview, that the discussions will include amongst outstanding questions the thorny ones of "propaganda and debts" is evidently meant to take off the edge of Tory criticism of the idea of Britain's holding out the hand of friendship to the Soviet.

Notable Achievement.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary in the MacDonald Government, gave a very roseate account of the work accomplished by the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations in a press interview after his return from Geneva. He was naturally careful to emphasize the British achievement at the recent session of the Assembly. It is true that the Governments of the British Empire have at last signed the optional clauses and it is certainly a notable achievement in the direction of securing peace through international arbitration when four great European Powers, Britain, France, Germany and Italy agree to send their legal disputes to the Permanent Court of Justice for settlement. It is hoped that some effective steps will be taken also in reducing naval armaments but much remains to be yet done by the League, particularly in inducing its members to reduce land armaments and in securing to its Asiatic members that prestige and influence in its deliberations to which they are entitled.

Muslim Admirers of Shivaji.

Unveiling a life-size portrait of Shivaji in the Poona Suburban Municipal Hall, Sir G. H. Hidayatullah rightly observed that it was a unique occasion in that the gentleman who had presented it to the Municipality and the one who unveiled it were both Muslims. The portrait was presented by Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur, the President of the Municipality, who said that only on the firm basis of mutual admiration of the historic heroes of India, both Hindu and Muslim, could one hope to create and consolidate a true spirit of unity in the country. We cordially endorse these sentiments and welcome the new practice of Indians celebrating the birthdays of heroes like Shivaji and Akbar and prophets like Buddha and Mahomed. The practice deserves to be widely extended.

The Patriot's Penalty.

Master Mota Singh, a veteran patriot of the Punjab, is duly paying the penalty for his patriotism. Almost immediately after he had served a long term of imprisonment, he was re-arrested, charged with sedition, and sentenced last week to seven years' transportation. That it is a savage sentence few will deny. Whether Mota Singh was really guilty is another question. It may be that his criticism of the Government was relentlessly just and therefore effective. In any case Indians, who are out to mend the present system of Government will judge Mota Singh by a higher standard than the Indian Penal Code.

The "Janmabhumi".

The "Janmabhumi", the well-known English weekly, edited by Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, has now incorporated with itself the monthly "Current Thought" and is published by S. Ganesan of Madras. The weekly should now be even more popular than it has so far been. It is easily one of the best of its kind. It covers a wide range of topics and rightly lays special stress on practical problems of national reconstruction.

Charming Doctor.

"By the way, dear, how do you like your new doctor?"

"Oh, he's a charming man, he always takes life so easily."

KOLABA AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Protest Against Enhanced Revenue

LAND LEAGUE PROPAGANDA IN FULL SWING

A correspondent writes:

Over the signatures of about a hundred leading men, invitations had been issued for a Conference of representative agriculturists of Kolaba District, and the Conference was held on Saturday at Pen under the Presidentship of Mr. G. G. Bhate. Over five hundred agriculturists attended the the meeting and among those present were Messrs. Atavane, M.L.C., Abasaheb Mehendale of Roha, Rao Sahib Tendulkar, and Narayan Nagu Patil and Laxmanrao Patil. It was decided to start Taluka Branches of the Bombay Presidency Land League and to appoint a Provisional Committee to concert measure in that connection. It was also unanimously resolved to continue the agitation for the non-payment of the enhanced land revenue by withholding payment of the increased assessment altogether where possible, or at least withholding payment of part of the enhanced assessment by all Khatedars in the Kolaba District.—A. P.

WITHDRAW PROTECTION TO TINPLATE COMPANY

(Continued from page 1.)

situation in Golmuri. It was a foreign company subsidised out of the taxpayers' money from the Central Government. It had been guilty of mismanagement with the result that according to the Tariff Board's own report the loss was over fifty lakhs of rupees. This company when the employees went on strike, cut off water connections to the residence of the employees. (Shame).

Mr. Winterbotham interrupted: You are asking the House to make an 'ex parte' decision.

NOT A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Dewan Chamanlal: I am astonished at the audacity of Mr. Winterbotham. He has himself quoted extracts from some documents and now when I am placing facts in my possession he pleads "Don't give an 'ex parte' decision." Proceeding Dewan Chamanlal affirmed that the industry was not a national industry but was practically owned by the Burma Oil Company and the Tatas' one-third shares had been written off. In order to serve the purposes of this foreign Burma Oil Company the Government of India gave protection. For 5,000 employees there were only 330 houses. One employee, Ali Munshi, was murdered by a Pathan employee on the false plea that he had been kidnapping. When during the course of the strike he appealed to the Bihar Government the latter wrote back to say that the appointment of a Conciliation Board or a Court of Enquiry would be infructuous. Even when the Bihar Legislative Council passed a resolution on the subject the Bihar Government remained adamant. By passing the resolution, which was a vote of censure, the Assembly would stand by the workers and declare to the world that this concern had forfeited the confidence of this House.

SIR B. N. MITRA SPEAKS.

Sir B N Mitra on behalf of Government reminded the House that it had passed during the last 10 years a number of enactments intended to foster the welfare of labour. The Labour Commission had been appointed with Trade Unionists like Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal as members. The position at Golmuri was complicated by political features and the strike itself was due, among other things, to political influences and not so much to actual economic causes. He did not agree that the new men employed were all untrained and unskilled.

TROUBLE DUE TO POLITICAL INFLUENCES.

Sir B. N Mitra repeated that the trouble was due to political influences and emphasised that the Bihar Government had made out a good case to show why they did not intervene. Moreover, while in the case of Bombay, over a lakh of men were involved, in this case, strikers hardly numbered three thousand.

Mr. H P Mody: Is that what the Trade Disputes Act says?

Sir B N Mitra admitted there was no such distinction but reminded the House that even the Labour Union did not for some time ask for such an enquiry.

DEFENDING THE COMPANY.

Mr. Philip attempted to correct the statements made by Mr. Chamanlal and said that there had been no general eviction of strikers. On the other hand, numerous men occupying quarters refused to pay rent. Dismissals in January, February and March were four, three and seven respectively, which was not excessive among 3,000 labourers.

Pathans were employed to protect "loyal" workers so that now all assaults ceased. When he heard last night that strikers' water supply had been cut off he wired to the Managing Agent and received a reply which showed that water supply had not been cut off by the Company but by some unknown person

BIHAR GOVT. TO BLAME

Pandit Motilal Nehru intervened to emphasise that the resolution was not merely backed by his party but had the backing of the Great Indian National Congress. (Applause). The Congress Working Committee deputed its General Secretary to make enquiries the result of which was circulated to the members. He asserted that all non-official sections of the House were unanimous in condemning the policy of the Bihar Government.

CONDITION OF STRIKERS, A SIDE ISSUE.

Pandit Motilal asked Mr. B N. Mitra if Trades Disputes Act, laid down that it be not applied below a particular number of strikers. What the House was concerned with was the need for withdrawing protection. Condition of the strikers was a side issue, though a vital one but the House must remember that protection was not granted solely on the merit. The Company was considered an offspring of the Tatas but Tatas had no further interest in the Company now.

SIR G. RAINEY WARNING.

Sir George Rainey said that there was very little prospect at the time the Tariff Board reported and protection for tinplate industry was given, that either Tatas or Burma Oil Company, the two shareholders of the concern, were receiving large return on their ordinary capital. Protection was given really towards reduction of losses which the concern was facing. The Assembly on three occasions, all without a division, had voted for protection to the industry. So there was nothing against the Company at the time protection was given. The trouble arose only last January. It would be most undesirable and unfortunate precedent to withdraw protection on the basis of allegations made. One of the results would be that the training of Indians would be retarded. The House should not commit itself to such a dangerous principle. The house did not attach any conditions when it granted protection and if it wanted now to withdraw it then the condition should have been laid down in the beginning.

Pandit Nilkantdas said either the Company should give an undertaking to take back all the strikers or the protection should be withdrawn.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The House by 51 votes against 42 passed the resolution.

LICENSE INDIGENOUS BANKER

(Continued from page 12.)

such the indigenous shroff must be regarded. and the large co-operative bank dealing in small amounts with many small men.

UNECONOMIC INVESTMENTS.

Dealing with the question of uneconomic investments, the witnesses observed that it was generally true that the small man with very poor savings looked to safety first: when savings increased the idea of productive investment was generated and with the continued increase in savings the proportion of unproductive investments would become increasingly low. It was the poverty of the masses of India no less than their ignorance and illiteracy that accounted for perhaps the higher percentage of unproductive investments. The cure lay in education and agricultural prosperity which was bound up largely with the progress of co-operation along non-credit as on credit lines.

POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

In the opinion of the witnesses, the existence of a postal savings bank in a village served by a co-operative society might conceivably tend to create a mentality unfavourable in the long run to the society. The postal savings bank was looked upon as a deposit-receiving institution and the society as a loan-granting body. This was clearly not what it ought to be. The society was a bank and as such should attract deposits and to attain this position it would be desirable if these two institutions could arrange to co-ordinate their work. They recommended that experiments be tried in selected villages where good co-operative societies existed for some years and if the experiments were successful the policy might be extended to other areas. With the issue of co-operative cash certificates by the Provincial Co-operative Bank and co-ordination between rural co-operative credit societies and village postal savings banks the savings of rural areas would remain within the Co-operative movement.

In conclusion, the witnesses remarked that banking and investment habit was of very slow growth. For the rapid promotion of the investment habit in this country they recommended propaganda by Government, municipalities and other public bodies, extension of co-operative banking and the formation of a provincial investment trust on a co-operative basis with branches and deposit collecting agencies at various centres. Further developments in banking in the country on individualistic or capitalistic lines would be a mistake. India was land of small man, ignorant and illiterate, and if there was to be no exploitation of these, it was clear that its only hope lay in development on co-operative basis.

After a brief examination of Mr. Khemraj Bajaj of Khemraj Shrikrishnadas and Company, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday 11 a.m.

—:o:—

ADJOUNMENT MOTION CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

of shrine. The Burmese Government gave full consideration to the question by setting up some temporary shrines of this character but found it impossible to comply with this.

WHAT BURMESE KINGS DID

Sir James Crerar asked the House whether it would not be a practical impossibility if similar requests were made by Sadhus and Faqirs in Indian Jails. There was no provision of this character in England. No conceivable system of jail administration permitted compliance with the terms of persons of the priestly order when in jail. The Burmese Kings deprived priest of robes.

Mr. Munshi: What is the authority for that?

Sir James Crerar:—My authority is the memorandum prepared by the Burmese Translator in 1890 when he prepared records of the regime of Burmese Kings. (Applause).

The Home Member emphasised that while it might be possible in certain cases to allow the use of yellow robes, the question of compliance with the requirements of the priestly order would be an impossibility. Reference to the constitutional question by Mr. Munshi was not relevant, and therefore he would not reply to it.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wanted to know why should a Burman monk, whatever his political offence be even denied the right of worshipping his God when British prisoners in England were even allowed to go on parol.

Mr. Stuart-Smith could not understand the utility of a second adjournment motion for raising the general question of treatment of political prisoners. Members of the Burma Legislative Council knew the conditions in Burma better and had not thought of adjournment motions.

The President: Is the Burma Council in session?

Mr. Rahimtullah on behalf of the Independents pledged his support to the motion.

TELLING FROM FIRST HAND INFORMATION

Mr. Sherwani detailed the conditions in jail when he was in prison and said Europeans were allowed to pray on Sundays but not he and other Mahomedans not even on Ramzan Days.

Mr. S. N. Roy (Deputy Secrtary to the Home Department) in a maiden speech on which he was later congratulated by Opposition leaders, explained that the various conviction of the deceased and the privileges granted to him from time.

GOVT. DESERVED CONDEMNATION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said affairs in Burman deserved equal consideration at the hands of this House as affairs of any part of India. To say that the treatment in Burma jail was the special concern of the Burma Government was no defence of the action of the Government. Here was a man who died after 163 days of hunger-strike and yet the Government of India did not know the relevant facts of the case. For that reason alone Government deserved condemnation.

Mr. Price said it would be difficult to evolve a jail administration system for persons of the priestly class.

CALLOUSNESS MUST GIVE WAY TO HUMANITY.

Mr. Jayakar said it was easy to dignify simple requests into a question of principle. But was any principle contained in allowing the use of the yellow robe on only two religious days in a month. And for that reason should any one be put to resort to hunger-strike for five and a half months in order that he might vindicate his right. Surely jail rules required to be administered with more humanity, sympathy and intelligence and less callousness.

Mr. Munshi replying hinted that there was another case of a monk on hunger-strike for the last 20 days.

Sir James Crerar. There were inherent difficulties in administering jail rules in the case of members of the priestly class.

The motion was carried by 47 votes to 46.

The House then adjourned to tomorrow.—A. P.

GOA LOTTERY SWINDLE

More Than Rs. 22,000 worth of Forged Tickets

A DOCTOR IMPLICATED

William Cooper, the proprietor of a litho press in Medow Street, Hari Haru, a transfer printer in British India Press, Vicent Zavier Nazarath and Julies Frederick were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday under sections 468, 420, and 120 I.P.C. The fourth accused is absconding. The accused are charged to have agreed to do or cause to be done an illegal act to wit forgery in connection with the Goa Lottery tickets for the purpose of cheating. There are as many as 32 witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution, while the 1st and 2nd accused were defended by Messrs. V. F. Couto and M. N. Talpade respectively. The 3rd accused appeared in person.

PROSECUTION'S CASE.

Mr. Thanawala, opening the case for the prosecution stated that William Cooper, the first accused had a litho press in Medow Street, and second accused was known to him (first accused) for a long time. The accused were alleged to have entered into a conspiracy in May last to have forged Goa lottery tickets printed. In consequence of this conspiracy, the first accused made certain arrangements, as a result of which the fourth accused, who is now absconding, went to Goa on 1st June, just 2 days before the official Goa lottery results would be published. After knowing the result, he came post-haste to Bombay before the official list was received in Bombay. He then met the first accused and gave him a genuine ticket. The accused had then a conference as to how to print forged tickets on the night of 6th June, when the first accused told the second accused that he wanted his help for the night. The question then arose as to how to get a perforating machine, but the first accused managed to get one from a certain gentleman at Pitha Street. This machine was kept for some time in an Irani's shop, close to the printing press of the first accused. The accused were present in the press of the first accused and they started to forge tickets.

HOW TICKETS WERE FORGED.

Describing the process of the forging of tickets Mr. Thanawala said that accused No. 1 first of all traced the genuine Goa lottery ticket, and afterwards, the impressions were transferred to a small stone slab and later on to a big stone slab, and then the tickets were printed. At first only 15 tickets were printed, and the accused being satisfied with the similarity between the forged and genuine tickets, subsequently printed a large number. They were then dried and cut to sizes and afterwards perforated. The whole work was finished by 3 a.m. on 7th June

POLICE ON THE LOOK-OUT.

Next morning, Nazarath, the 3rd accused took away the tickets for disposal. The first accused then returned the perforating machine, and the owner found it in a damaged condition. Most of these tickets were cashed by accused Nos. 3 and 4, through the instrumentality of certain prosecution witnesses.

A DOCTOR INVOLVED.

Accused No. 4, before he absconded, went to a certain doctor in Bombay and said that he had to go to Goa on an urgent piece of business, and requested him to keep with him (doctor) a trunk till his return from Goa.

The fourth accused also told him to allow the third accused to open the trunk and take away the contents and the doctor promised to do so, but he did not know what the contents were.

The police, who since the conviction of Stein D'Cunha and Hart, in connection with the Goa lottery swindle, had been on the look-out to trace the gang responsible for forging the Goa lottery tickets arrested the third accused on 11/9/29, and on a statement made by him arrested the second accused. Acting on the statement of the third accused, they went to the doctor's place and found that the trunk kept by the fourth accused with him contained forged tickets worth about Rs. 22,000.

The first accused was arrested on 10th September.

PROCESS OF PRINTING.

Chandu, a press-worker who was employed by accused No 1 was the first prosecution witness examined.

The witness deposed that at the request of accused No. 1 he called at the press one night about four months ago. All the accused were there. The first accused called the second accused and asked witness whether he (witness) and the second accused could do the printing. Witness replied in the negative whereupon one Ramchandra was sent for to help them in the work. Witness and the second accused went to fetch Ramchandra in a taxi. After Ramchandra's arrival, witness went to a Press in Pitha Street to fetch a perforating machine.

Accused Nos. 2, 3 and Ramchandra helped witness to work the machine and press the slab and get impression of the tickets.

1000 FORGED TICKETS.

In reply to Mr. Thanawalla witness said he printed about a thousand tickets and handed them to Cooper. Nazreth then gave witness certain slabs containing numbers and gave instructions to particular numbers on different lots of tickets.

Before witness left he was instructed by accused No. 1 to take care not to throw out pieces of papers of that night's printing and also to wipe off the impressions on the slabs, which he carried out faithfully.

Asked as to what part accused No. 2 took in the process of printing witness replied he used to sprinkle water on the machine and also took out printed tickets.

Witness deposed that accused No. 2 was a pressman in the British India Press.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Futile Police Raid

—:o:—

NOTHING FOUND IN STUDENT'S ROOM

LUCKNOW, Sept. 24.

Another search took place at Lucknow when the room of Mr. Krishna Shanker Shrivastava, Ms.C. (Final) student of the Lucknow University was searched by the local police headed by Rai Saheb Prabahu Dayal Singh, D.S.P.

After about an hour's search, it is understood, nothing was found except the Nehru Report with which the authority imtouched. Bht it was subsequently returned.

The cause of the search is unknown —Free Press.

DR. ALAM TO PRESIDE OVER BENGAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

Dr. Mahomed Alam, Bar-at-law, has accepted the Presidentship of All Bengal Students Conference to be held at Mymenshing on September 30th.—Free Press.

MUSLIM ORTHODOXY PERTURBED

—:o:—

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SARDA BILL

A public meeting of Bombay Musalmans under the Presidentship of Moulvi Abdul Rauf Khan, was held at 9 p.m. in Chhota Kaburstan and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This Public Meeting of Bombay Muslims is greatly perturbed at the inclusion of Muslims in Sharda Bill which is interference in religion and transgression of Shariat laws The meeting demands His Excellency the Viceroy to exempt Muslims from this irreligious law and thus avoid intervention in Muslim personal law of Shariat. The meeting greatly deplores the attitude of those Muslim Members of the Assembly who supported Sarda Bill ignoring Islamic laws and Muslim religious sentiments and emphatically declares its non-confidence in those Muslim Members who have deliberately betrayed the cause of Islam."

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 24th September 1929. Total amounts offered were Rs. 17,25,000 and Rs. 1,10,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months Bills at Rs. 97-7-0 and above aggregating Rs. 16,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-1-0 and above aggregating Rs. 49,25,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The aggregate amount of six months and three months bills accepted was Rs. 66,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months and three months bills were Rs. 5-1-8 and Rs. 3-11-8 per annum respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1½ crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 1st October, 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 4th October 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

ARRIVALS BY AIR MAIL

—:o:—

KARACHI, Sept. 23

Although last week's figures for mail carried by the outgoing airmail showed a considerable fall following the Jask disaster, mails have gone up again this week to 616 lbs. which is the second highest weight despatched from India, while the incoming air mail of 735 lbs. constitutes the record for the incoming mail. The latter also brought three passengers of whom one was Col. F. S. Cox, late of the Indian Cavalry. He left for England by the returning 'plane having merely come on "a joyride" to India and back in fifteen days." The mail also brought the first clergyman to fly to India, Rev. J. G. Caldicott, who is proceeding to the riverine chaplaincy of Mandelay.—A. P.

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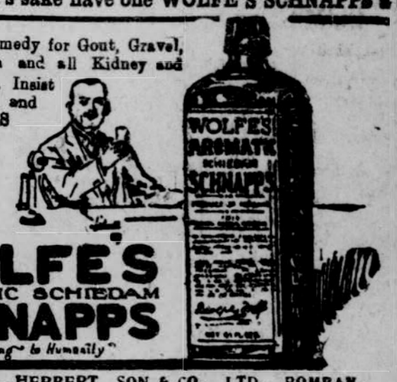

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INDIAN OFFICERS JUSTIFY SELECTION

—:o:—

HAPPY RESULTS OF INDIANISING SERVICE

"INAUGURAL BANQUET" OF PORT TRUST OFFICIALS

With a view to foster the "esprit de corps" the officials of the Bombay Port Trust, both Indians and Anglo-Indians recently formed their Association and held their first official dinner at Willingdon Sports Club on Monday evening which was attended by the Chairman and Trustees of the Board of the Port Trust of Bombay. Mr. B. S. Turkhad who presided, after the loyal toast, in asking his colleagues to drink the toast of the guests, viz., Chairman, Trustees and senior officers, headed by Mr. Sharpe, the Deputy Chairman surveyed the history of the Port of Bombay and its development in the last sixty years. Referring to the Indianisation of service, he said during the last few years, thanks to the policy adopted by the present Chairman and supported by his colleagues in the Board the pace of Indianisation had been quickened and they had the happiness and pleasure of seeing an Indian officiate successfully as head of the important Accounts Department for a period of 8 months. He meant Mr. J. F. Pereira. Moreover, this policy had increased the number of Indian Officers in the administration so that they had to-day the first function of an Association in which they joined together to promote friendly feelings and social intercourse.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Continuing he said: "It has always been the aim and endeavour of every Indian Officer of the Association to justify his selection and prove by his work that he is loyal to the service and anxious to maintain its traditions of honesty and efficiency. Permit me to give you only one example that efficiency has not deteriorated in any way by the appointment of Indians. One of the first important posts to which an Indian was appointed in charge was the Loan and Security Branch of the Secretary and Chief Accountant's Departments. This branch is the Public Debt Office of the Trust (such as the one maintained by the Imperial Bank of India) and has to deal with people of all conditions of life. The staff headed by their Assistant Accountant have to cultivate and show a courtesy of manner and a suavity of temper so as to please this vast clientele. On one occasion a gentleman who happened to be a most eminent lawyer from the other side of India called at the Branch for collection of interest and for some information. The staff unaware of his identity treated him with the usual consideration and courtesy. He was so struck by it that he insisted on calling on the Chief Accountant to express his thanks and to state that during his long career in India he had occasion to visit many public offices but never had he come across greater courtesy and efficiency as he had experienced that day in the Loan Branch of the Bombay Port Trust. You may consider this incident as one of self-laudation. For from it. It was Mr. J. P. Pereira who was the Assistant Accountant in charge of the Branch at the time. It is no exaggeration to say that the popularity of Port Trust Debentures with the investing public is in no small measure due to the facilities afforded by the Loan Branch.

NOT SPECTACULAR ADMINISTRATION.

Friends, this is not the occasion to reviewed the eminent services rendered to the Port of Bombay by our principal guest, Mr. W. H. Neilson, as it is the sincere wish of the whole staff that Government will retain his services as the head of the large administration for some years more. Suffice it to say that the Officers and staff consider him a Chairman after their own heart. He will go down in the annals of the Trust as the Chairman who, in spite of financial stringency and retrenchment, provided valuable amenities for the staff of all grades. The amendment of the Port Trust Act to provide for the institution of the Employees' Welfare Fund, the inauguration of the B.P.T. Sports Club, the institution and successful working under his valuable guidance of the Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, the opening of the Infant Welfare and Maternity Centre at Wadi Bunder, his large sympathy and valuable help and encouragement in the formation of our Association are but a few instances of his interest in the welfare of his staff.

Mr. Neilson's administration may not be regarded as spectacular but it has been of a solid nature and his achievements in curtailing expenditure without impairment of efficiency and reducing charges have been of the utmost value and benefit to the Port. I feel and feel sincerely and trust that you all share that feeling too that he has earned a Knighthood twice over for the successful administration of one of the first Port Trusts in India.

TRIBUTE TO WORK OF MESSRS. SHARPE AND TAIRSEE.

I am voicing the feelings of all present when I wish you Sir, the best of health and success for your future, to your colleagues on the Board, who have accorded you their full measure of co-operation, advice and help. I express our warmest thanks to your Senior Officers, especially to Mr. Sharpe, the Deputy Chairman who has watched the birth of this Association with interest and sympathy. We owe our deep gratitude not only for their kind presence to-night but also for their invariable kindness in all official relations and for their help in training us in the work of the Administration.

You will permit me to associate with this toast the name of Mr. Lakmidas R. Tairsee on behalf of the Trustees and that of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Deputy Chairman. May I express the hope that they will continue to extend to us in future the same kindness which has prompted them to attend this "Inaugural Banquet."

Mr. W. H. Neilson Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe and Mr. L. R. Tairsee responded to the toast in suitable terms and the gathering dispersed late at night.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Opinions may differ as to the justification of a hunger-strike to get the grievances of political prisoners redressed but it is a grim fact that the treatment meted out to political prisoners in this country is simply scandalous and the heroic death of Jatin Das proves to the hilt that the entire system of jail administration in this country is rotten.

Patriots convicted for patriotism are, in almost all the cases, well educated and respectable persons and, therefore, it is but natural that they should demand humane treatment. They certainly do not complain of the rigours of the jail life as they do believe in Swaraj through suffering but then it does not follow that they should be treated as ordinary felons and subjected to all sorts of humiliating treatment. They do not crave for a luxurious life in the prisons but it is quite open for them to demand the comforts of an ordinary life and revolt against the humiliating treatment.

What hideous offence against humanity have the political prisoners committed that they should be kept in fetters and subjected to all sorts of humiliating treatment including the confinement to solitary cells and the obsolete method, of forcible feeding? The solitary cells, kanji food, fetters, jail drill and such other punishments are meant for the worst type of criminals and murderers and certainly not for well educated, respectable and saintly persons holding high offices in the gift of the people. In a civilised country this kind of treatment is meted out only to felons who are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and certainly not to political prisoners. Political prisoners are either given simple imprisonment or interned.

Why, then, should the Government of India, make a solitary exception and award rigorous imprisonment to persons charged with political offences not involving moral turpitude? But what can be expected from a Government which treated Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest living saint on the earth, as an ordinary felon?

We have sacrificed our best men at the altar of freedom and it is certainly not for us to waste our energy in demanding a little concession here or a little reforms there. But all the same it becomes our duty as self-respecting persons to revolt against any sort of humiliating treatment in the jails and vindicate the honour of a self-respecting nation.

Let the Government, therefore, take the lesson from the heroic death of Jatin Das and concede the modest demands of the political prisoners otherwise from the ashes of Jatin Das will arise thousands of Jatins and the situation will become very complicated for the Government.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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HEAT WAVE IN AHMEDABAD

Youth League's Resolutions

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The heat wave in the city is becoming unbearable and more rain is very urgently needed. On Thursday last there was a dust storm and a shower of rain but it gave us about 16 cents of rain only. On Friday evening also after stormy winds there was a drizzling of rain. There were thick clouds in the sky at night on Friday but very little of rain and the sky has again been clear and we have burning sun during the day. The condition of the crops would be very poor if we do not get more rain in a few days more. The scorching heat and the showers that we had in the course of the week give us some hopes.

The cloth market has remained steady during the week. There was some demand from up country merchants and our mills and local dealers are engaged on this account. Merchants expect good business if crops do not fail and the market has continued to be steady. The yarn market is however dull and is likely to go down still further if up country demand does not come in to the rescue.

The Gaekwad Cup Match between the Gujarat College Cricket team and the Bahudin College Junaghad team begins on Tuesday and will be played out on the following days.

The Gujarat Schools' Athletic Association Cup Matches are played every week. The Tutorial High School Senior Team won against the J. L. New English School Team and has been playing here against the New English School, Nadiad. The Proprietary High School Junior Team was defeated by the City High School Team yesterday.

The Young Zoroastrian Sports Club has presented a cup in memory of the sad death of a member of their club and the programme arranged for the competitive matches for this cup begins on the 28th inst.

In connection with these matches it has been a sad experience of School authorities that several street urchins get in near the play grounds in school matches and create disturbances which sometimes result in free fights. The Association authorities should take proper precautions to prevent such disturbances and should ask for police help wherever it may be necessary to do so.

TRIBUTE TO JATIN DAS.

Ahmedabad paid its tribute to Jatindranath Das. Almost all the schools in the city were closed on Monday and the students of the Gujarat College did not attend their classes. A public meeting was held in the Premabhai Hall in the evening under the joint auspices of the Youth League and the Independence of India League, which was presided over by Dr. Sumant Mehta, President of the Youth League. Several markets in the city remained closed on Tuesday in honour of the deceased.

The 'chhara' nuisance near the Ellis bridge has continued unabeted. Neither the Health Department of municipality nor the Government authorities seem to take any notice of this colony and the people living there have no sanitary arrangements provided for them and if any epidemic breaks out in this colony it would endanger the lives of the people of the city. It is high time the Health Department of our Municipality and of the government looked into the ways of the people living just near the river bridge.

MAHATMA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

The Diamond Jubilee of Mahatma Gandhiji will be celebrated in the city and the Vidyapith has arranged a three days' programme for the purpose. Students of the Vidyapith are making strenuous efforts to make the programme successful.

The Social Service Conference, after several postponements, meets at last in the Premabhai Hall on the 28th and the 29th inst. and will be presided over by Mr. Amratlal V. Thakkar.

The unexpected floods in Sabarmati carried away several washermen engaged in the river and it has been found that seven orphans are left entirely helpless. The Collector with the permission of the local flood relief Committee has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1008 from which each child would be paid Rs. 4 per month for three years and their cases would be considered again at the end of that period.

The notice issued against Sheth Amratlal M. L. C. and Popatlal to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against them for encouraging a false complaint was heard by the District Judge on Friday. The District Judge after hearing the arguments of the parties has adjourned the case for decision.

A NEW COLLEGE?

The "Praja Bandhu" libel case No. 2. filed by Mr. Pestonsha was taken up by the additional City Magistrate Mr. M. P. Desai yesterday. Mr. Safdarhusen Bukhari, a municipal councillor, was examined as a prosecution witness, and as Mr. Chingalani, another witness, had not been able to come up, the case was adjourned till October 3rd.

The idea of a new College in Ahmedabad does not seem to be making any progress. It is admitted by all that the Gujarat College cannot provide accommodation for all who wish to go in for higher education and either accommodation in the Gujarat College should be increased by Government or else people in Ahmedabad should make strenuous efforts and start an independent College. The latter alternative appeals to many but our people here do not seem to be working in co-operation to work out the scheme and collect funds for the purpose. It is certain that if some responsible persons take up the work they would be able to collect the necessary funds and a new college can be started from the beginning of the next year.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S RESOLUTIONS

Several meetings of the general body of the Local Youth League were held in the course of the week and it seems that the members of the League are in earnest in their determination to remove social evils. They have passed several resolutions some of the most important of which are as follows:—

(1) Members of the League should not directly or indirectly take part in marriages of boys under 21 and girls under 18.

(2) To carry on propaganda for putting a stop to dowries; and for spreading the idea of choice marriages.

(3) To make efforts to prevent polygamy. On this question an amendment was moved by Miss Mradula, daughter of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai that efforts should be made by the members of the League to prevent men with more wives than one from being elected to social or political bodies and from holding any important offices in them.

(4) It was resolved to condemn the contemplated marriage of the son of a gentleman of Baroda aged 45 with a girl of eleven at Patan.

(5) A resolution congratulating Kantaben, a widowed daughter of Mr Dolatram Shah, late President of our Municipality and a well known lawyer for her remarriage and wishing her happiness in her married life was proposed by Mr. Samratlal Vaidya, vice President of the League, and carried.

Several other revolutionary measures are under contemplation, but whether these resolutions are meant to remain as pious paper resolutions or the Youths are able to show the courage of their convictions will be seen in course of time. I hope the Youths of the city have by this time come up to the stage of solid work and will have the moral courage to stand by their convictions.

Municipal Councillor Mr. Kuberdas has tendered his resignation from the Standing Committee and is said to have stated that he is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board in the case of Overseer Mr. M. V. Shah and he does not therefore wish to continue as a member of the Standing Committee. One complaint has been in the Magistrate's Court against Mr. Kuberdas for assault and another similar complaint is filed against him by another gentleman for assault and beating.

Our President Mr. Mulchand Shah has delegated certain powers to the Vice-President Mr. Narmavala and has placed the Store Department, the Rent and Tax Department and the Health Department under his direct supervision. He has also authorised him to inquire into the complaints in connection with water supply which by the way have not yet disappeared.

Our Municipal Authorities had for some time opened stations to prevent smuggling of taxable articles from adjoining railway stations. These were converted by the authorities into regular octroi stations, and people bringing such things as milk and fuel were made to pay certain duties. This resulted in a great deal of harassment and was resulted by several councillors. The authorities therefore have been compelled to take away the stations and things are allowed to go on as they used to do.

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S APPEAL.

The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad delivered judgment in the appeal of the Municipal Engineer Mr. Nandlal Mehta on Monday last. The learned Judge has declared that the resolution of the Board to disperse with the Engineer's services was 'ultra vires' as it was not passed by a two thirds majority. He has also upheld the right of the Engineer to seek legal redress and the right of the Court to interfere. But he has held that the Engineer's letter was provocative and relping upon the affidavit of Mr. Narmavala, the vice-president, he refused to grant the injunction prayed for by Mr. Mehta as his serving as Engineer was likely to endanger the water supply of an important city in the tropics. Thus the municipality has been found to have been in the wrong in dispensing with the services of Mr. Nandlal Mehta and he is at liberty to sue the Municipality for damages.

A resolution of the General Board of the Municipality in its meeting on Wednesday last shows that Mr. Ambalal and his Independent Party have at last seen the wisdom of keeping the Engineering Department free from the Chief Officer's interference. When the present Board decided to appoint Mr. Bhagat as Chief Officer, Mr. Gore who was Municipal Engineer at the time had seen that it would not be possible for him to work under Mr. Bhagat. He had therefore written to the President that he was prepared to work as engineer only if he was allowed to work independently of the Chief Officer and under a special committee of the councillors. Our Municipal Board had at that time regarded Mr. Gore's proposal as insulting to the Chief Officer and had turned a deaf ear to it. As a result of this all loan works were neglected and the municipality worked without a Chief Engineer from June to October in 1928. It was at the instance of Mr. Dolatram Shah and chiefly by the support of the Independent Party that Mr. Nandlal Mehta was appointed Engineer last year. But in about six months time he could not agree with Mr. Bhagat and things went wrong. The result has been that we are again without a Chief Engineer and it is now proposed to have an Engineer on Rs. 1900 or 2000 a month. Mr. Ambalal and the Independent party are to be congratulated on having their eyes opened at last. The committee under which the Engineering department will now work in future will be formed of the President, the Vice-President, Chairman of the executive committees, Mr. Ambalal and Mr. Narmadashanker Mehta. We hope these seven gentlemen will work in co-operation and make the best use of the money of the rate-payers of the city.

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JATIN DAS' DAY IN AMRAOTI

SCUFFLE BETWEEN STUDENTS AND PRINCIPAL

AMRAOTI, Sept. 22.

A scuffle followed an altercation between the Principal of the King Edward College and some High School students who did not attend their classes on the 19th instant in memory of Jatindranath Das's death, and had proceeded to the College, three miles away from the town, to induce the students to join them. They tried to persuade the Principal to close the College and as he was firmly against it, he is alleged to have been subjected to rough-handling.

The students of the other Schools and Colleges joined the hartal which was generally observed in the town. A procession was organised, and in the evening, there was a mass meeting.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN POONA

POONA, Sept. 23.

The Sixtieth birthday of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri which fell yesterday was celebrated by the Deccan Sabha of which he is the President, the Deccan Liberal Club and the Bharat Sneha Samwardhak Mandali.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

TRIBUTES FROM FAR AND NEAR

BANGALORE, Sept. 23.

The Century Club entertained Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri to dinner last night in honour of his 60th birthday, Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore proposed the toast of the chief guest.

Replying, Mr. Sastri after thanking the guests said that despite seeming difficulties, they in Indit were progressing in many respects. He urged the necessity in politics and other spheres of public activity for exercising virtues of patience and compromise. It was the duty of everyone to reconcile the differences they had, because they would have them even when they had Swaraj. It was the task of the Government not to fall back upon prestige when public opinion and public interests dictated a particular course of action Mr. Sastri received numerous letters and telegrams from friends and associations in all parts of India, South Africa and other countries.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ARRANGEMENTS.

With a view to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's Diamond Jubilee in a fitting manner the Madras District Congress Committee has resolved to make it an All-Party celebration inviting leaders of various parties to co-operate in it.—A. P.

Sis....

Mother's right hand in the home, father's confident, friendly adviser to the boys, devoted nurse to granny and grand-dad ... And — perhaps because she has been doing too much — perhaps because she is at a trying time — there are days when her back aches, days when she feels exhausted and out of sorts. But, thank goodness, there's always

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CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
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BOMBAY and MADRAS

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

for a military career. Such a policy was bound to perpetuate the inferiority, if true, of the excluded classes and inflict injustice on the ground of birth upon members of such classes who might possess all the necessary qualifications for a military career. Nor was any opportunity for military training, or developing a taste for the profession of arms provided by any system of enrolment in a volunteer corps. Admission to the volunteer corps was practically restricted to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

CLASS COMPANIES.

It was considered dangerous to allow a spirit of solidarity to grow up among the Indian troops and the expedient was resorted to of forming the class companies. The Peel Commission recommended that the Native army should be composed of different nationalities and castes and, as a general rule, mixed promiscuously through each regiment. When it was found that military discipline and service in distant parts of the country tended to obliterate religious and caste differences and promote ties of fellowship, it was suggested that regiments should as far as possible be confined to the province in which they were raised, so that they might continue to retain their traditional prejudices and mutual antipathies. The Indian troops and officers were excluded from the artillery and all branches of the army which required scientific or technical training. The fire-arms with which the Indian troops were equipped were till recently of a much less efficient pattern than those provided for the British troops. The Indian Princes were persuaded to reduce the strength of their armies and to turn the swords of their soldiers into ploughshares. Such of the troops as the States were permitted to retain were only provided with arms of an inferior or obsolete type. Even the military police, which could usefully perform the function of maintaining internal security in a more economical manner than regular troops, was considered a potential source of danger and no stricter military training was allowed to be given to it than was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline.

NO EQUALITY TO INDIANS.

'How to prevent the emergence of any leaders from the Indian officers and how to prevent the development of any capacity for initiative or leadership were matters of anxious concern to the military authorities. No education worth mentioning was required of the Indian officer. The Indian officer was always promoted from the ranks and there was no system of direct recruitment. The Indian officer was excluded as rigorously as the Indian private from those branches of the army like the artillery which required scientific knowledge or much technical skill. No King's Commissions were granted to Indians and the highest rank which could be attained by the Indian soldier was that of Subedar-Major or Risaldar-Major. The number of Indian officers in each unit was cut down and the number of British officers enormously increased. No Indian officer holding a Viceroy's Commission, however long or distinguished his services might be, could rise to any position of equality with a British officer holding a King's Commission, and his military rank was always one of subordination to the lowest and the youngest officer holding the King's Commission. So far as the army was concerned, the Queen's Proclamation was a dead letter. The studious exclusion of Indians from all but the humblest places in the army was so conspicuous that according to Sir George Chesney only one inference could be drawn from it, viz., that the Government were afraid to trust them. To this day there is no college for the training of young men of position and suitable qualifications for direct recruitment to the ranks of commissioned officers. There was an impassable gulf between the Indian soldier or officer and the British soldier or officer. No encouragement was ever given to young men of respectable families and of good educational qualifications, even in cases where they belonged to the martial classes, to enter the officers' ranks by direct recruitment. The disabilities with regard to the commissioned ranks of the army were not confined to the combatant services, but have been extended to the ancillary service also.

SYSTEMATIC ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

'To crown all these various expedients, the Government and the military authorities have followed a systematic policy of propaganda of the inferiority of the Indian to the Britisher' by harping in season and out of season upon his incapacity for leadership, so that the Indian soldier and the Indian officer may be hypnotized into the soul-deadening conviction of his ineradicable inferiority to the European soldier and of the invincible superiority of the latter. The bravery, endurance and loyalty of the Indian troops were acknowledged. But it was always alleged that the fine military qualities of the Indian soldier could be brought out only under the leadership of British officers. The necessity for maintaining the prestige of the European soldier required that Indians should never be employed in a whiteman's war. If was the desperate necessities of the Great War that drove the military authorities to despatch Indian troops to the battle-fields of Flanders. How nobly the Indian soldier rose to the call of duty in the entirely unfamiliar surroundings of climate language, people and customs and in the face of a civilized European army drilled to perfection in the art of war and equipped with the most scientific appliances of destruction has been told in the pages of 'The Indian Corps in France' by Col. Merewether and Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead). The authors have stated that the story of the Indian soldier's deeds in Flanders was one of almost monotonous heroism. How the Indian soldier or non-commissioned officer took the place of the British officers who had fallen and how he led the Indian soldiers has been told in various contemporary accounts of the battles in which the Indian troops were engaged. The answer to the charge of incapacity of the Indian for military leadership is that the charge is not well-founded and that if there is any truth in the accusation, it is due to the manner in which it has been sedulously fostered by the system of training to which the sepoy has been subjected. Military leadership is as much the result of training opportunity and education as of natural atitude. It is not a virtue which can flourish only under the British or European skies. Speaking of the British army, President Lowwell observed: 'One of the chief criticisms made after the South African War related to the lack of initiative and of capacity to assume responsibility on the part of officers both in the War Office and in the field'."

(To Be Continued.)

KATHIAWAR ECONOMICS.

—:o:—

There are no good communications.

Early marriages are prevalent and there is a high infant mortality. The people form improvident habits and incur extraordinary expenditure in marriage festivities and funeral ceremonies and the high scale of expenses by princes is too well-known. As the King, so the people. It is a pleasure and a privilege to record that the prince of Limbdi is trying to intoduce social reforms.

There is no proper classification of work and so there is no ordered progress. Chemical manure is virtually absent in it. There is no proper protection against pests and diseases and the soil is deteriorating. There is too much sub-division and fragmentation of holdings. There are no irrigation facilities.

The agricultural population of Kathiawar is weak in physique, lacking in education, conservative in ideas, unsystematic and unscientific in methods of cultivation and overburdened with debts. Indigenous banking rules the day and the Banias are the patrons of the poor agriculturists.

Kathiawar has very few factories and very meagre marketing facilities. Credit is unsystematic. There are very few capitalists and too many middlemen. The standard of living is horribly low and the average income is less than that of British India which is the lowest in the world. Overlordship by certain sections of the community has been detrimental to smaller communities resulting in the postponement of economic progress. There is no proper preservation of trees which is desirable on climatic and physical grounds.

The agricultural occupation has not risen from a "subsistence" stage to a "commercial" stage. The natural resources of water are very scanty. Rural backwardness is due to lack of good communications which is the result of absence of liberal financial assistance.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

The first and foremost necessity for Kathiawar, for economic advancement, is the establishment of a Schoool of Economics for an analysis of the present economic position of Kathiawar. Next to it, it is suggested that every State should publish an annual report of its economic progress and give full publicity. Every State must have an agricultural adviser who can teach the A|B|C of modern methods of agriculture to the rural population.

The success of the co-operative system in India will make all realise its necessity in Kathiawar, its importance to it and its possibilities of success if under good management and on a sound basis. Improved communications will act as a stimulus to the growth of trade and commerce and increase the capabilities of the people. It must be recognised that an accurate method of collection of all relevant data will lead to a beneficial scheme for a better understanding of the burning problems of Kathiawar Economics.

The use of night-soil and cow-dung in China and Japan has resulted in good manuring and it is prejudice only that has deterred the cultivator from using to the best advantage a cheap manure. There is need for forming agricultural associations on the lines of those existing in Bombay and the United Provinces. It is desirable to introduce modern cheap implements and experiment on them. Demonstration and propaganda are necessary and Agricultural Shows like those of Poona and Ahmedabad will act as a stimulus to such a line of action. The Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture says on page 116 that "cultivators in dry and precarious tracts are those whose struggle for livelihood is commonly the hardest; and whose standards of living are most depressed" This is applicable to Kathiawar and makes us realise the odds that are against us.

State assistance is requisite for economic progress. Cattle breeding and cattle feeding should be properly taken care of and it is necessary to start an association on the lines of Chharodi in Gujarat for the breeding of Gir bulls of Kathiawar. Irrigation schemes should be started and the States can afford them for the betterment of their people. Facilities for marketing should be extended to the agricultural population and supplementary industries ought to be encouraged.

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Malaviya Brothers and Co., Rajkot, Kathiawar.
Hormusjee & Co., Secunderabad.
Noshirwan & Co., Sivaganj, Indore, C. I.
Raja Cycle and Motor Garage, Ajmere.
Rai Saheb N. S. Rathi, Amraoti, Berar,
Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur.
Shrinivas Balkishanlal, Khamgaon, Berar.
Sholapur Motor Stores, Sholapur.
Trilochanlal Brothers, Dharwar,
P. G. Virgincar, Margao, Goa.

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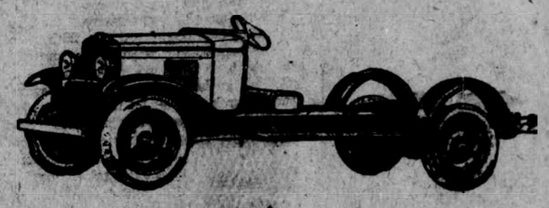

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Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Cash.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.

Banks Selling T T 1/5.31/32 Jan./Feb.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32. Cash.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Sept.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 7/32 Sept.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 278.

Banks Selling T T 278.

Banks Buying T T 277.

PARIS.—

Banks Selling D D 919.

Banks Buying D D 930.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 153 1|2.

Banks Buying 60 days 131 1|2.

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 133 1/4

SHANGHAI —

Banks Selling D D 154 1|2.

SINGAPORE.—

Banks Selling D D 154 1|2.

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York-London 4.84 13|16 23rd instant.

Shanghai-London 2|3 3|8 24th instant.

Japan-London 1|11 23|32 23rd instant.

London-Paris 123.85 22rd instant.

London-Belgium 34.875 23rd instant.

London Switzerland 25.15 23rd instant.

London-Italy 92.65 23rd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 1|2 21st instant, £4-4-11 1|2 23rd instant.

Silver London Ready 23 7|16 21st instant, 23 7|16 23rd instant.

Silver London Forward 23 1|2 21st instant, 23 7|16 23rd instant.

Silver New Yor. Ready 50 3|4 21st instant, 50 3|4 23rd instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 1|2 per cent 21st instant, 5 1|2 per cent 23rd instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1|8 per cent 21st instant, 6 1|8 per cent 23rd instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 mos 3 per cent 6 mos 4 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Idle. No special feature

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 89|4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/15

5 per cent Loan 1939-41 Rs. 96|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100|12||0.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 101|10|6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100.14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/2.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/4.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1939/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd October settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1370 5 per cent. 1945|55 Rs. 101|9|6.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3 Months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 6 1/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p. c.

Call Money 2 per cent.

One Month 2 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Twelve Months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 p.c.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Tarantia, Davis, Liverpool.

Ridderkerk, Koerkemp, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25.

Khandalla, Baird, Durban.

Pilsna, Patris, Trieste.

India, Gazzano, Java.

Gairsoppa, Brook, Calcutta.

Barpeta, Rudge, Basrah.

S S Tarantia:—The G T Coy's steamer Tarantia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Ridderkerk:—The E D Sas. soon Coy's steamer Ridderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java: with same bottom cargo.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer Pilsna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Khandalla, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Sept. 24.

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 3
Century	0 12 0
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 84/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 3
Pahlad	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Maneckji (Pattangia)	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 0
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 1-1/2
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mil (Darji)	0 15 1-1/2
Sakuntla	
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 0
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 6
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 0 9
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES. 10, Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece. 2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 14 0
B 1515 Ratilal	**13 13 0**
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 5 0
3810	10 4 0
Yards 120	20 8 0
9898	10 6 0
8015	9 4 0
9797	9 6 0
6300	10 6 0
44000	**9 0 0**
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	8 14 0
SALITA.	
Century	**0 15 9**
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 2 6
Phoenix	1 2 9
Framji	1 2 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA: Yards. 5 to 9	per lb.
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 3
Yards 10	
Chhawani	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 3

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

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Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

THE WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

THUNDER STORMS IN MYSORE.

POONA, Sept. 24.

Monsoon has been vigorous in north and central Burma and South Bengal. Thundershowers have continued in Mysore and Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Mysore while a few falls occurred in Orissa, south-east Madras and north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa 4 inches; Mandalay 3; Myitkyina, Maymyo, Akyab 2; Minbu, Bhamo 1-1|2; Narayanganj 4; Calcutta 3; Burdwan, Chittagong 1-1|2; Cox's Bazaar, Barisal 1; Sibsagar 3|4, Darjeeling, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack 1|2; Cochin 3; Coonoor 1; Mysore, Masulipatam 1|4.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Upper Burma and South Bengal and extend in the Madras Presidency, south Deccan and Konkan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 24th September, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m.. 29.783 inches (.061 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.6 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (4.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.

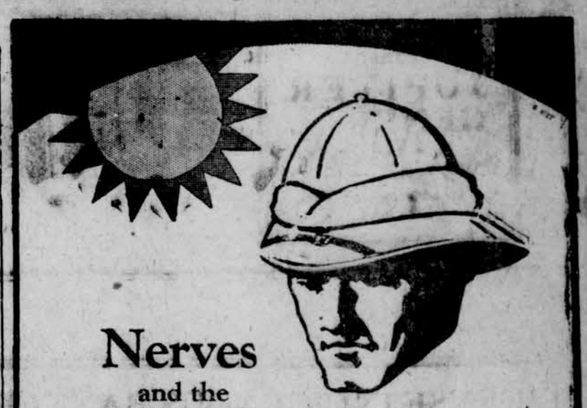
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inch.

Total rainfall during the month 3.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.58 inches.



Nerves and the Climate

DAY and night your nerves have to fight the energy-sapping influence of constant heat.

Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain—by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen will give you a reserve of strength to keep healthy and energetic—because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

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The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Bazars.

BEAUTIFUL in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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on 11 April, 2017

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

LICENSE INDIGENOUS BANKER

—:o:—

Mr. Gray's Suggestion to Banking Enquiry Committee

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE IMPERIAL BANK

PROF. KAJI ON IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT TO RYOTS

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting at the new Council Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday when Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager Bank of India, Ltd., was orally examined. The witness 'inter alia' stated that the banks in Bombay in general and local banks including his own financed raw cotton (baled) seeds, grain etc., by lending to established merchants in Bombay. These merchants had their own capital. They also borrowed money on personal security and against the hypothecation of raw products. He was of opinion that the system of borrowing by means of 'hundis' should be encouraged. He suggested that the mortgage documents should be made much more simple because the language used in these legal documents could not be easily understood by ordinary business men. Talking about the relations existing between banks in general, he said that these were satisfactory but the relations between the Imperial Bank of India on the one hand and Exchange and Joint Stock banks on the other were occasionally strained owing to various difficulties including particularly the non-compliance by the Imperial Bank with the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act. .....

COMPLAINT AGAINST IMPERIAL BANK.

In his opinion the Imperial Bank Auditors should be compelled to enforce the provisions of the Imperial Bank Act v. Imperial Bank of India Act Schedule I Part II (c). The letter and spirit of the Imperial Bank Act were not in his opinion properly observed at present. The Imperial Bank should not grant advances against immoveable property and or shares of joint stock companies (except certain Railway shares). He thought that the special provisions of the Indian Companies Act relating to Indian Joint Stock Banks should be made applicable to the Imperial Bank of India whose Balance Sheet ought to be a model and a standard. ¶¶¶....

Proceeding the witness stated that the indigenous banker functioned very satisfactorily in Bombay and Madras. He had no knowledge of other places. Now that G. D. A.'s and B. Com's were available in large numbers, he suggested that every indigenous banker should be compelled by law to draw up an annual balance sheet in a prescribed form which should disclose the names of partners and places of business. All indigenous bankers should be "licensed" or "registered".

REDUCTION OF STAMP DUTY.

Speaking about Hundis, the witness observed that the forms in use were, speaking generally, satisfactory. He advocated a reduction in the stamp duty on usance Hundis. He emphasised the point that Government would increase its revenue from Hundis if a substantial reduction in the stamp duty were effected.

Indigenous bankers, the witness pointed out, had some capital of their own; they also borrowed from the Imperial Bank and Joint Stock banks. In theory, the indigenous banker earned much but in practice his earnings were only just reasonable. A considerable portion of the Indigenous Bankers' own capital was frequently invested in house property yielding a poor return. It was difficult to estimate his real earnings as he was generally the head of a joint family and as such had to support a great number of impecunious relations who according to custom and tradition did very little real work.

Mr. Gray suggested that indigenous bankers should be licensed. Their attitude towards the introduction of registration or license would be regarded as unreasoning opposition.

The witness was in favour of the establishment of the Reserve Bank in India but, he would prefer the name "The Currency Bank of India "or The Indian Curreny Bank." In explanation of his viewpoint, he said the word "Currency" in the name of such a bank would create confidence and thereby appeal to people.

CAPITAL NOT LYING IDLE.

The witness did not think that there was a large amount of money lying idle in the banks of indigenous bankers. He, however, thought that there was much hidden wealth in the bands of the people. The extraction of buried wealth was a gradual process although enormous progress had been made in this respect during the last 25 years and more particularly since 1916.

Referring to the existing facilities for purchase and sale of Government Securities afforded by Government, the witness observed that the facilities were reasonable. The further elimination of "red tape" would tend to make this form of investmen-t more attractive and therefore a more serious menace to the deposits of the banks. A great deal of "red tape" was removed in 1918 when the War Loans were offered to the public.

GROWTH OF CHEQUE HABIT.

Continuing the witness said the cheque habit had grown enormously in recent years. It was still growing. His own experience was that the removal of stamp duty on cheques had caused the use of cheques in the Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, to be increased by not less than 25 and probably 30 per cent. He advocated a quarter anna stamp duty on cheques because he thought that the ordinary Indian regarded a document bearing a stamp, even a quarter anna stamp, as a pucca document. A cheque bearing no stamp whatever was regarded less seriously. A few days ago he actually discovered a small Indian shopkeeper using a cheque book as memorandum paper.

The witness was in favour licensing warehouses. That would, in his opinion, help the trader, in getting credit from the banks. He also suggested that the indigenous bankers should be licensed or registered so that they could develop their business enormously on the strength of the confidence that the registration would be creating.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

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Meeting after lunch, the Committee examined Prof. H. L. Kaji, Vice-President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki and Mr. R. N. Mehta, representatives of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. Dealing with the institution of "Sowkar", the witness said as a general rule the "Sowkar" was only concerned with the safety of his investments and substantial returns theron, but had no interest in the general well-being of agriculturists in the village. His methods therefore had no relation to the formation of thrift among them but aimed rather at the exploitation of their needs as thoroughly as possible. The Marwari and the Pathan represented foreign elements and were more undesirable types than the village Bania. Of these two the Pathan was the harder and the more usurious type, of whom the agriculturist stood in dread, not only economic but also sometimes physical. The "Sowkar" was the chief agricultural financier to-day.

HOPE OF THE PEASANTRY.

In the opinion of the witnesses, Co-operative Credit Societies were undoubtedly the most important of the beneficent agencies engaged in the finance of agriculture. The identification of interests between a Co-operative Society and members was so complete that its influence was bound to be always for their good. Co-operative Societies in rural areas were a potent force which the "Sowkar" had seriously to reckon with. To maintain his own position, he had had to lower the rates of interest and to be a little fairer in his transactions with his borrowers than before. The advantages of Co-operative organisation in villages were so striking and obvious that they were sure that in these advantages lay the hope for the regeneration of the rural masses. They had no doubt that in the organisation of a sound banking system for the country as a whole, Co-operative Societies would form the central feature so far as rural areas were concerned.

DEFECT OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

The great defect of the present system was the multiplicity of institutions and individuals engaged in agricultural finance. In the absence of proper co-ordination between these various agencies, a stimulus was given to recklessness, improvidence and extravagance on the part of agriculturists who could borrow from various sources and keep their creditors more or less satisfied by resorting to the expedient of not robbing but borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. The present system was unregulated and left scope for very many agencies to exploit the needs, ignorance, illiteracy and innocence of all the village people.

THE REMEDY.

The remedies would lie in the strengthening of Co-operative Societies, making them more efficient bodies, by arranging for the systematic training of the workers and by a system of close yet friendly supervision and guidance, and enabling them to fully finance agriculturists so as to leave them no excuse for rushing to the "Sowkar", for the satisfaction of their other wants. Till however co-operative organisations were so far developed as to make the "Sowkar", practically a back number, something must be done towards regulating the present system. Towards that end legislation of the type of the English Money-lenders' Act was very necessary. Apart from the licensing and registration of professional money-lenders and the gulating of the rates of interest to be charged they would recommend that co-operative societies be given the privilege of inspecting their accounts on behalf of their members.

QUEER CO-ORDINATION.

The witnesses thought that the co-ordination between the co-operative societies and the "Sowkar" was extremely important in agricultural finance. At present there was no such co-ordination and borrowing from one to pay the other was fairly common. In some cases a very queer co-ordination was to be met with between these two agencies. The "Sowkar" got into the society and won his way often to the chair and under the plausible pretext of doing good to the society and the agriculturists, he transferred their debts to him to the society thus doing good to none but himself. There was enough co-ordination between Co-operative Societies and Government for Government Tagavi loans were granted through Co-operative Societies to their members. It was only the non-member who was given Tagavi directly.

MARKETING OF CROPS.

Dealing with the question of marketing of crops, the witnesses observed that the defects of the present system consisted mianly in there being too many intermediaries in the marketing and in the financing during marketing of crops, as also in the various processes necessary for the ultimate form in which the products were placed on the market being undertaken not by the cultivator or his associations but by these intermediaries. It was desirable that the various processes as ginning, pressing in the case of cotton, decorticating in the case of groundnut, [illegible] in the case of [illegible] undertaken by or on behalf of the cultivator by his own organisations, co-operative or agricultural, than be left to be carried out by one or more of the numerous intermediaries that dominated the marketing system at present. The producer would be best benefitted if the produce was sold by him at a stage nearest to the ultimate consumer. The better organisation of the system of agricultural marketing was practically synonymous with the rapid development of sale organisations on a co-operative basis.

USURIOUS LOANS ACT.

The witnesses favoured the construction of warehouses by Government and hiring them out to merchants, preference being given to Co-operative organisations and to associations of cultivators.

The Usurious Loans Act, the witnesses continued, was not being availed of in this province because it had not been made applicable yet to this Presidency. They recommended the enactment of legislation on the lines of the English Money-lenders' Act and suggested that besides licensing of money-lenders and regulating their rates of interest, co-operative societies should be given the privilege of inspecting their accounts on behalf of their members. A similar privilege might be given to licensed money-lenders to inspect the accounts of co-operative societies on behalf of members wanting to borrow from them.

HOW TO LOWER INTEREST RATES.

To bring down the rates of interests charged by shroffs and "Sowkars," the witnesses relied on the development of co-operative organisations which would have the effect if not of replacing the "Sowkar" of at least forcing down the rates of interests charged by him. It was necessary to regulate the activities and the methods of the "Sowkar" by legislation on the lines of the English Money-lenders' Act.

The witnesses suggested that the best way to link the indigenous banking system of the country was to promote urban co-operative banks in each district and to bring about a co-ordination between the indigenous bankers in the district and the District Co-operative Urban Bank. Tactful management of urban banks would lead to an absorption by them of indigenous bankers, if not complete at least partial, and these two systems instead of running as competitive systems would act as supplementary to each other. The indigenous bankers might well be taken on the directorate of the urbad co-operative banks, under certain safeguards to prevent the erploitation of co-operative institutions for personal agrandisement, or a division of business on certain principles, such as limits of loans, types of securities etc., might be arranged, so as to secure a harmonious working of the small capitalistic bank for as

(Continued on page 7.)

COUNCIL OF STATE

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Consideration of Sarda Bill Adjourned

EIGHTY MINUTES' SITTING

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

After eight questions had been answered in the Council of State to-day, Mr. Khaparde objected to Ramdas Pantulu's short-time Notice for moving on Thursday for consideration of Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill, as passed by the Assembly. As Mr. Khaparde did not waive his objection and the President desired unanimity in such matters, he directed that the Bill be taken up on Friday, if Government arranged for time. The Council then considered and passed the Provident Funds Act (Amendment) Bill, incorporating Mr. Ramaprasad Mukerji's Amendment, whereby the Bill would also cover colleges affiliated to Universities established by Statute. The Bill is purported "inter alia" to legalise withdrawals from Provident Fund for payment of subscriptions or premia to Family Pensions Funds and extend protection of the Act to Provident Funds of certain public institutions.

The Council then considered and passed four Bills to levy a cess on certain soft coke, to amend the Boilers Act, for taking census and to amend the Calcutta Pilots and Indian Ports Acts, Mr. Kumar Sankarray Choudhri's amendment to the Census Bill having been defeated.

Mr. Ryan, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, moved a Resolution, urging the acceptance of the recommendation, regarding machinery for fixing minimum wages in certain trades, adopted by the Eleventh International Conference.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu protested against the consideration of the Resolution, as Members had not been given relative explanatory papers. Eventually on Sir Fazli Husain's suggestion, the mover and the House agreed to postpone consideration of the Resolution, until Thursday, to enable papers to be distributed to and studied by the members.

The House then adjourned for the day, after eighty minutes sitting.—A. P.

HAPPY SIGNS OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

—:o:—

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN UNVEILS SHIVAJI'S PORTRAIT

PRESENTED BY MUSLIM PRESIDENT

POONA, Sept. 23.

Before a distinguished gathering in the Poona Suburban Municipality, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member, unveiled this afternoon a life-size portrait of Shivaji painted by Mr. S K Pimpalkhare the well-known artist of Poona, and depicting Shivaji as mounted on a horse.

PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO SHIVAJI.

The portrait itself is presented by Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur, President of the Municipality, It was his conviction, he observed, that Hindu-Muslim Unity, based upon the mutual appreciation of the historic figures of both the communities, would contribute a great deal towards the development of local self-government.

AN EMPIRE-BUILDER.

Shivaji, the Nawab continued, occupied the first place in the galaxy of the great Hindu rulers of India. He inspired the Marathas with a zeal for building an Empire and even in recent days the Marathas had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Muslims in the Great War.

UNIQUE OCCASION.

In unveiling the portrait Sir G H Hidayatullah said that the occasion was unique in that the gentleman who had presented it and the one who was to unveil it were both Muslims. These were happy signs of the time, and augured well for the entente between the two great communities of India. Sir Ghulam referred to the friendly relations between Shivaji's family and the Mahomedans of his time. Continuing, Sir Ghulam Hussein said that Shivaji was the founder of the great Maratha empire and one of the leading historical figures of this country. His rule endured for a long time..

LAHORE TRIAL RESUMED

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Crown Counsel's Tribute to Jatin

C. I. D. ON "BOMB FACTORY" RAID

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

After two months' break, the "Conspiracy" Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Sri Krishen, Special Magistrate, at 10-30 a.m. in the central jail. There was no crowd outside the courtroom but police arrangements were as strict as usual. Bhagat Singh and Dutt were ushered in supported by policemen and other accused arrived in lorry crying "Long Live Revolution", "Down with Imperialism". These cries were repeated inside the courtroom. Vijekumar Sinha, another accused, has been added to the case.

All the accused looked cheerful. Amardas, Defence Counsel, gave over charge of the case today to Mr. Amolak Ram, a local advocate.

TRIBUTE TO JATIN DAS.

Before the examination of witnesses Mr. Cardon Noad, Crown Counsel said: "I desire to express my sincere regret and genuine sorrow at the untimely death of Jatindranath Das There are qualities which compel admiration of all men alike and eminent among them, courage and constancy in the pursuit of an ideal. Although we do not share the ideal that Jatindas followed we cannot but admire the unwavering and firm attitude of Das in the pursuit of his ideal".

Concluding, he expressed a personal sentiment of respect for the deceased. .....

The Magistrate associated himself with the above.

Shahbuddin, C.I.D. Inspector, described the police raid on the alleged bomb factory and enumerated the articles recovered by the police.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI IN U. P.

—:o:—

Reply to Municipal Address

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABLES

CAWNPORE, Sept. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi spent a very busy day at Cawnpore yesterday. Arriving at 11 o'clock in the morning with Mrs. Gandhi, Prof. Kriplani, Mr. Pyarelal, Miss Mirabai and others by car from Kanauj, Mahatmaji immediately began studying the progress made in the matter of collections and political work locally. In the afternoon, he received addresses from the Cawnpore Municipal and District Boards.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Replying to these addresses, Gandhiji exhorted the audience to develop a sound Municipal sense and to translate it into action. He was not, he said, hungry for addresses but for work alone. If there could be at least one ideal Municipality, the country's problem could be rightly solved, Personally he loved Municipal work and longed for an opportunity to do it himself, but was obliged to forsake that for politics, which was most unwillingly forced upon him. He then feelingly referred to the late Deshbandhu Chittarangan Das who, in spite of his being the Mayor of Calcutta, always aspired to become a real 'Bhangi'. He hoped that some day the Municipal Commissioners would become sweepers and scavengers not in a metaphorical sense, but actually by handling buckets and sweeping the streets, which alone would give real success in their mission.

PROBLEM OF COWS.

Referring to the use of Charka in the District Board Schools, he asked them to produce good and saleable yearn, that is, to give greater attention to quality than to quantity by an ancient system of organisation, instruction, and inspection.

As to the matter of cow preservation, and protection activities of the Local District Board referred to in their address, Mahatmaji averred cow rearing was seldom an economic proposition as the animal infrequently returned less than what was spent on it. He therefore advocated a sound system of Dairy farming, which would make it possible to have such cows as would give abundant milk, and thus cease to be a burden to the owners, and thereby all chances of it being sold for slaughter can be avoided, as it would thus cease to be paying. It was therefore up to all religious minded Hindus to do their utmost to make cow killing not worth while economically, and so also the possibility of cows being exported to other countries for slaughter.

Later in the day, he attended a ladies' meeting at Shraddhanand Park where several ladies presented Mahatmaji with their ornaments and purses. He then proceeded to the cloth market where the cloth dealers and their employees presented their respective addresses and purses containing Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 51/- respectively.

The U. P. Kirana Sewa Samiti also preented him with a silver Charka and an address.

In the night a huge mass meeting was held, attendance being etimated at 30,000.

Five more addresses were presented to Mahatmaji, by the mass meeting held at night, the District Congress Committee, Press employees' Association, the Gandhi Sewa Samiti, the Sweeper Sabha, and the Depressed classes. Purses containing Rs. 2,846 was also presented out of which Rs. 1,251 will go to the Lala Lajpatrai Memorial Fund.

PLEA FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

Replying to the addresses jointly Mahatmaji said the panacea of all evils was self-reliance. Divine help and help from others could only come to those who help themselves. He exhorted the high caste Hindus to behave properly with the so-called untouchables, all people to keep the solidarity of the nation by living on friendly terms with their neighbours, irrespective of their religion, or caste. He stressed the boycott of foreign cloth, and active support to Khaddar by everyone in India. The use of alcoholic drinks and other intoxicating things should be entirely given up. He wanted all to become members of the Congress and to follow its guide.—Free Press.

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